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REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 23rd December 1916.

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MISCELLANEOUS—*concld*

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st July 1916.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Assamese.				
1	"Akon" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hem Ch. Goswami, Brahmin; age about 42 years.	2,000
2	"Banhi" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 47 years.	500
3	"Diptee" (P)	Do. ...	Do ...	Rev. G R. Kampfer	500
	Bengali.				
4	"Ahale Hadis" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Abdul Hakim; age 32 years	1,000
5	"Akhyan" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Surendra Mohan Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age 36 years.	300
6	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin; age 57 years.	700
7	"Al-Islam" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Akram Khan; age 36 years ...	900
8	**"Alochana" (P)** ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	500
9	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	500
10	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo; age 46 years.	300
11	"Antapur" (P)... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo; age 31 years.	1,000
12	"Archhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age about 37 years.	600
13	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	350
14	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 76 years.	1,000
15	"Avasar" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti; age 51 years.	1,600
16	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age about 42 years.	600
17	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampore, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca.	1,000
18	"Baidya Sanjivani (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu, Baidya; age about 53 years.	500
19	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath De, Hindu, Barui ...	500
20	"Balak" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	C. S. Patterson	4,000
21	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Do ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo; age 44 years.	500
22	**"Bangabandhu" (P)**...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 58 years.	150
23	"Banga Mahila" (P) ...	Puthia ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	Not known.
24	"Bangali" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin; age 70 years.	6,000
25	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 31 years.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
26	**"Bangavasi" (N)** ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar. Hindu, Kayastha ; age 59 years.	19,000
27	**"Bankura Darpan" (N).**	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 55 years	453
28	"Banshari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Tapan Das, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 23 years.	500
29	**"Barisal Hitaishi" (N)**	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 38 years.	625
30	**"Basumati" (N)** ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years, and Panchkari Banerji.	14,000
31	"Bauddha Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sriman Purnananda Swami ; age 33 years.	750
32	"Bhakti" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	500
33	**"Bharati" (P)** ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli, Brahmo ; age about 33 years.	1,700
34	"Bharatbarsha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhushan, Kayastha ; age 40 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha ; age 52 years.	4,000
35	"Bharatmahila" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 35 years.	450
36	"Bharat Nari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ananda Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	1,000
37	"Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
38	"Bidushak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	200
39	"Bijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 44 years.	200
40	"Bikrampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	500
41	"Birbhum Hitaishi" (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Bichitra Bilas Sen Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 19 years.	250
42	"Birbhum Varta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	940
43	"Birbhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	800
44	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur Hât ...	Weekly ...	Tara Sundar Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin.	700
45	"Brahma Vadi" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 54 years.	660
46	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
47	"Brahman Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	1,000
48	**"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N).**	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	600
49	"Byabasay O Banijya" (P)*	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 38 years.	500
50	**"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" (N).**	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	800
51	**"Charu Mihir" (N)** ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha.	800

*Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
52	"Chhatra Ranjan" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-Monthly ...	Saraj Kumar Ray, Hindu, Kayastha	500
53	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Monthly ...	Devendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik; age 30 years.	500
54	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 46 years.	300
55	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin; age 50 years.	1,000
56	"Dainik Chandrika" (N).	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	100
57	"Dainik Basumati" (N)	Do. ...	Daily ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 49 years, and others.	3,500
58	"Dacca Prakas" (N)	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	800
59	"Darsak" (N)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 41 years.	100
60	"Dhanwantari" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya age 62 years.	600
61	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
62	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya; age 55 years.	7,000
63	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Kumar Dev Mukherji, Brahmin; age 26 years.	1,500
64	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 79 years.	900
65	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	800
66	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda	Bi-monthly ...	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 36 years.	300
67	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
68	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 58 years.	3,000
69	"Hakim" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan; age 33 years.	500
70	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 59 years.	400
71	'Hare School Magazine" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Harendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha	500
72	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Weekly ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 42 years.	200
73	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
74	"Hindu School Magazine" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bajali Bhushan Shome, Hindu, Kayastha; age 18 years.	800
75	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	32,000
76	"Islam Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Shaikh Abdul Majid	1,000
77	"Islam Darsun" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Abdul Rahim, Muhammadan; age 40 years.	3,000
78	"Islam-Rabi" (N)* ...	Mymensingh ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Musulman; age about 34 years.	700

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	Bengali—continued.				
79	"Jagabai" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Amrita Lal Sen Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 58 years.	500
80	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 58 years.	700
81	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
82	"Jahnabi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	600
83	"Jangipur Samoad" (N)* ...	Murshidabad ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100
84	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jatindranath Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	300
85	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Weekly ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
86	"Jhankar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jitendra Nath Pal, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	900
87	"Jubak" (P)	Santipur ...	Do. ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 36 years.	300
88	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi	1,500
89	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	350
90	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 51 years.	300
91	"Kanika" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	150
92	"Karma" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Krishna Kishor Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 28 years.	400
93	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 70 years.	500
94	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Kumar Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	750
95	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 54 years.	350
96	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha; age 42 years.	700
97	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 36 years.	1,000
98	"Krishi Sangvad" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Do. ...	Probhas Chandra Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 25 years.	300
99	"Kshatriya Bandhoo" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nagiswar Prasad Sinha, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 40 years.	400
100	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satish Ch. Mukharji ...	500
101	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahmo; age 38 years.	500
102	"Mahila" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 61 years.	200
103	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair; age 61 years ...	500
104	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibartha.	300
105	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sevananda Bharati, Hindu, Mahishya; age 32 years.	1,200

*Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
106	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta; Hindu, Vaidya; age 46 years.	1,000
107	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.	1,100
108	"Manasi-o-Marmabani" (P)*	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	1,000
109	"Mandar Mala" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 68 years.	400
110	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore ...	Do. ...	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope; age 27 years.	500
111	"Midnapur College Magazine" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Rajani Kanta Pal	200
112	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N).	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	1,700
113	"Mosiem Hitaishi" (N).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozum-mul Haque.	6,000
114	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 40 years.	5,000
115	"Mukul" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ananda Charan Sen, Brahmo; age 46 years.	450
116	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	250
117	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
118	"Naivedya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Prakash Chandra Pradhan, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	150
119	"Namasudra Hitaishi" (P)	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Bharat Chandra Sarkar, Hindu, Namasudra; age 26 years.	.....
120	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 33 years.	500
121	"Narayan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu; age 49 years.	1,200
122	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	700
123	"Nawakhali" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kumar Arun Ch. Sinha, Hindu, Kayastha, age 30 years.	1,000
124	"Nava Vanga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha; age 27 years.	400
125	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	About 3,500
126	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo; age 63 years.	900
127	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 56 years.	500
128	"Nityananda Sevak" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Abinash Chandra Kabyapurantirtha, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	400
129	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town...	Weekly ...	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 33 years.	400
130	"Pabna Bogra Hitaishi" (N).	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
131	"Pakshik Patrika" (P) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	500
132	"Pallivasi" (N) ...	Kalna ..	Weekly ...	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	300

*Suspended.

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
133	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Weekly ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	600
134	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukharji ...	300
135	"Pataka" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukunda Behari Mallick, Hindu. Namasudra ; age 32 years.	1,000
136	"Pataka" (P)	Barisal ...	Quarterly ...	Revd. J. D. Raw	500
137	"Prabhini" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Panchkari Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
138	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,600
139	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kaivarta, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	210
140	"Prajapati" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ..	1,000
141	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Jogesh Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
142	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala ; age 45 years.	700
143	"Pratidhwani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jagannath Mazumdar ...	300
144	"Pratijna" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	150
145	"Pratikar" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 68 years.	506
146	"Pratibha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Abinash Chandra Mazumdar ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	500
147	"Pratistha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Prasanna Goswami, Brahmin, age 23 years.	300
148	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do ...	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 57 years.	5,000
149	"Priti" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	300
150	"Pritibarta" (P) ...	Tippera ...	Do. ...	Kali Das Pal, Hindu	500
151	"Puspanjali" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Kumud Ranjan Ray, Baidya, age 42 years.	400
152	"Rajdut" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. Rasa Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 33 years.	700
153	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	400
154	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika." (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Bhavani Prasanna Lahiri ; Hindu, Brahmin.	500
155	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan ; age 36 years.	200
156	"Rayat" (N)* ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Naziruddin Ahmad, Mussalman ; age about 35 years.	900
157	"Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 41 years.	500
158	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Biswas ; Hindu, Kaivartta ; age 34 years.	200
159	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch, Samajpati Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	5,000
160	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 51 years.	2,000

* Suspended.

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	Bengali—continued.				
161	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 62 years.	400
162	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatha Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	1,500
163	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
164	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya; age 36 years	450
165	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Roy	300
166	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 62 years.	About 550
167	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose; age about 48 years.	300
168	"Sammilani" (P) ..	Do. ...	Monthly ...	N. J. Basu, M.A.	400
169	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 32 years.	2,500
170	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Kumar Mitter; age 55 years.	6,000
171	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age about 35 years.	900
172	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Chandra Gupta, Brahmo; age about 60 years.	400
173	"Santosh" (P) ..	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Mohim Ch. Chakladar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	1,000
174	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 51 years.	400
175	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Purba Bangala Brahman Sammilani	300
176	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 59 years ...	200
177	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Weekly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	400
178	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	7,500
179	"Saurabha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	1,200
180	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Netai Chand Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	350
181	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Hindu; Baidya; age 41 years.	200
182	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 59 years ...	125
183	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 38 years.	1,000
184	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 39 years.	1,500
185	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar	700
186	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 39 years.	250
187	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak." (P).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, Hindu; age 56 years.	1,000
188	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat ...	Do. ...	Satya Nath Biswas, Hindu; age 48 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
189	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab; age 32 years.	600
190	**"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).**	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Pijus Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 33 years.	1,200
191	"Sumati" (P)	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 42 years.	500
192	**"Suprabhat" (P)** ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo; age 32 years.	900
193	**"Suraj" (N)** ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Majumdar ...	375
194	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 32 years.	300
195	"Suhrid" (N)	Perojpur, Barisal	Fortnightly ...	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age about 37 years.	300
196	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Baranashi Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	300
197	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste; age 50 years.	400
198	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
199	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli; age 34 years.	600
200	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 45 years.	200
201	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	250
202	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ..	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo; age 42 years.	450
203	"Tattwa Manjari" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu; age about 43 years.	600
204	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" (P).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo; age 54 years.	300
205	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya; age 44 years.	1,250
206	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukharji ...	900
207	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Afazuddin Ahmad	600
208	"Tulsi Patra" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Monthly ...	Rasik Mohan Bidyabhushan, Brahmin; age 55 years.	250
209	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 34 years.	150
210	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda	1,200
211	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin; age 30 years.	About 3,000
212	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 57 years.	450
213	"Utsav" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	1,000
214	**"Vartavaha" (N)** ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Bhushan Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	775
215	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	300
216	"Vijaya" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ..	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 54 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—concluded.				
217	**"Viswadut" (N)** ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	2,000
218	**"Viswavarta" (N)** ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 39 years.	1,000
219	"Yamuna" **(P)** ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years.	900
	English-Bengali.				
220	"Abhan" **(P)** ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Chandra Dass ; age 30 years.	2,000
221	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." **(P)**.	Mymensingh ...	Do ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
222	"Bangavasi College Magazine" **(P)**.	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	600
223	"Commercial Advertiser" **(N)**	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Radha Kissen Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	250
224	"Dacca College Magazine" **(P)**.	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
225	**"Dacca Gazette" (N)**	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 49 years.	500
226	"Dacca Review" **(P)** ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Satyendra Nath Bhadra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 49 years, and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
227	"Fraternity" **(P)** ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Revd. W. E. S. Holland ...	150
228	"Jagannath College Magazine." **(P)**.	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
229	"Jyoti" **(N)**	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Sankar Chakravartti ; age 49 years.	2,000
230	"Krishnagar College Magazine." **(P)**.	Krishnagar ...	Monthly ...	Besanta Kumar Sarkar ...	200
231	"Rajshahi College Magazine" **(P)**.	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
232	**"Rangpur Dikprakash." (N)**.	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Pramatha Nath De	300
233	"Ripon College Magazine" **(P)**.	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Sukumar Datta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha ; age 30 years.	2,000
234	"Sanjaya" **(N)** ...	Faridpur ...	Weekly ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 43 years.	500
235	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." **(P)**.	Calcutta ...	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J Watt, M.A, and S. C. Ray	1,200
236	"Sri Krishna" **(P)** ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sudhindra Nath Chatterji ...	500
237	"Students' Review" **(P)***	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagannath Majumdar	300
238	"Sunday School Advocate" **(P)**.	Tamluk ...	Quarterly ...	J. P. Meik	300
239	"Syamagram School Magazine" **(P)**.	Dacca ...	Do. ...	.....	600
240	"Tippera Guide" **(N)** ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 51 years.	500
	Garo.				
241	"Achikni Ripeng" **(P)** ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason	550
242	"Phring Phrang" **(P)** ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	D. McDonald	400

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Hindi.				
243	"Agarwalla" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Chuni Lal Agarwalla	100
244	"**Bharat Mitra**" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ..	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	3,000
245	"**Calcutta Samachar**" (N).	Do. ...	Daily ...	Kumar Ganes Singh; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 24 years.	2,000
246	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi ...	Monthly ...	Revd. K. W. G. Kennedy, Christian	450
247	"Daily Price List" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Bhupat Ram	250
248	"**Dainik Bharat Mitra.**" (N).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	1,500
249	"Daroga Daptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ram Lal Barman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 30 years.	800
250	"**Hindi Vangavasi**" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 40 years.	5,000
251	"Bhaskar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Padmaraj Ram Vala, Hindu, Jain; age about 48 years.	200
252	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	500
253	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	R. K. Tebrivala, Hindu, Agarwala; age 45 years.	300
254	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Hari Kissen Joahar. Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	1,000
255	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	450
	Parvatiya.				
256	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian; age 63 years.	400
	Persian.				
257	"**Habiul Matin**" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 71 years.	500
	Poly-lingual.				
258	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ..	Mr. S. T. Jones	500
259	"Sajjan Toshini" (P) ...	Srimayapur ...	Do. ...	Bimala Prasad Dutta, Hindu. Kayastha; age 43 years.	300
	Sanskrit.				
260	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	500
	Bengali-Sanskrit.				
261	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	800
262	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 62 years.	940
263	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur	400
	Urdu.				
264	"Adib" (N)*	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Sayid Nawab Ali; Muhammadan; age about 32 years.	1,000
265	"Albalagh" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan; age about 33 years.	1,000

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Urdu—concluded.				
266	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar"* ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Maulvi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	800
267	"Negare Bazm" (P)* ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
268	"Refaqut" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
269	"Durbin" (N)* ...	Do ...	Do. ...	Mr. A. M. Suhrawardy ...	800
270	"Resalat" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sajat Hassain, Muhammadan ; age about 45 years.	8,000
271	"Safir" (N)*	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir ...	1,000
272	"Sadaqat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gulam Hyder Khan ; Muhammadan ; age 38 years.	2,000
273	"Tandrsuti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
274	"Tirmezee" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan; age about 26 years.	200
275	"Iqdam" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mohiuddin Ahmad, B.A. ; age 35 years.	1,000
	Uriya.				
276	"Utkal Varta"* ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 51 years.	200

* Suspended.

No.
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2

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Gujrati.				
1	Navroz (N)	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
2	Khulna (N)	Khulna ...	Do. ...	.....	.....

I.—Foreign Politics.

The *Nava Banga* (Chandpur) of the 6th December says that President Wilson, for the sake of peace and pecuniary gain, has resisted all the inducements of the Allies to punish Germany. His departure from White House would have been welcome. Everbody is abusing him, especially the *Statesman* and the *Englishman*.

Old President of the United States re-elected.

NAVABANGA, Dec. 16th, 1916.

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—*Police.*

2. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 12th December, referring to the representation made by the Secretary of the 24-Parganas District Moslem League to the Government of Bengal in respect of the action of the Eastern Bengal Railway authorities regarding Munshi Ketabuddin Sarkar's Mosque at Sealdah (*see* Report on Indian Newspapers and Periodicals for the week ending the 16th December, 1916, paragraph 12), hopes that Government will soon settle the matter and remove all cause of unrest.

"Excitement among Musalmans in Calcutta"—A Sealdah mosque.

NAYAK, Dec. 12th, 1916.

3. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 15th December, referring to the Sealdah Mosque affair, writes :—

"The way to a Calcutta Mosque closed."

The Railway authorities are constructing walls on all sides of the mosque, with the result that the passage to it has been blocked. The protest of the Hajipara Musalmans has been ignored in spite of the survey map of the locality showing the existence of the passage. These poor Musalmans have been asked to prove the existence of the passage in the law-court, but this they have not the means to do. The matter has created great dissatisfaction among the Musalmans in Calcutta. Musalmans are congregating from various places with a view to demolish the wall and restore the passage, but the local leaders are dissuading them from such a course. It is hoped that the Moslem League of the 24-Parganas district will petition Government in the matter and have the passage restored, so that the proper performance of their religious duties by the loyal Musalmans may be facilitated.

MOSLEM HITAISHI, Dec. 15th, 1916.

4. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th December refers to the great injury done to Moslem religious feelings by the mosque to the north-west of the Sealdah railway station being walled round by the Railway authorities. The mosque is a hundred years old and is frequented by a very large number of Musalmans. The action taken by the authorities has caused a good deal of irritation among the Musalman community, and the paper is afraid lest the incidents connected with the Tallah and the Cawnpur mosques should be repeated. The whole thing may be smoothly settled if some land round the mosque as well as the plot of land to the east of the mosque and up to the gate-pillar be made over to it (the mosque), and if two passages to the mosque from the west and the north be left open as before.

"The Sealdah Mosque."

MOHAMMADI, Dec. 15th, 1916.

5. Referring to Lord Carmichael's Durbar speech, the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 12th December writes :—

Lord Carmichael's Durbar speech.

We think that Lord Carmichael mentioned the name of the Ram Krishna Mission just for the sake of illustration, for, we know that the mission has absolutely nothing to do with politics. The mission cannot be blamed if one or two wicked men happen to join it, and His Excellency admits this. Nevertheless, we think that when His Excellency did not mention the names of similar other societies, he should not have mentioned the name of this society.

His Excellency most probably referred to Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji when he spoke of "one who has influence, who has eloquence," telling him that "if he were to go as he would like to go to certain places in Bengal and

NAYAK, Dec. 12th, 1916.

were to denounce the crimes publicly as he would like to denounce them, he would do it at the risk of his life." But will the anarchists kill such an old animal as he is? It seems impossible.

DAINIK BASUMATI Dec. 12th, 1916

"Political crime and internment."

6. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 12th December writes:—

We have already expressed our opinion about internments and we have learnt from a reliable source that Government is doing just what we said. We have not the least doubt that Government considers the charges against every suspect carefully before interning him. We are also glad to find that, where advisable, Government allows young suspects to live under their guardians' care. A certain high official once told us that we either cannot believe that there is widespread discontent in the country, or do not want to believe it, because it is a disgrace to our community. It cannot be denied that there is discontent in the country, and that this discontent is very widespread. Though officials and the public are not quite at one on the matter, they still agree to some extent; and with all the dacoities and assassinations of police officers and finding of anarchical literature it is but natural that they should do so. This state of things is not good for our society nor does it credit. If it is disgraceful for us, it is equally disgraceful for our rulers. According to Lord Ronaldshay and Lord Hardinge, it is the members of the Indian Civil Service to whom all credit for the good administration of India is due and who are to make the country fit for self-government. If then there is any disgrace for the people the Civilians cannot but be responsible for it, to some extent at least. In the olden days Civilians used to make it a point of earning the people's love and esteem; and we have heard of a Civilian Magistrate who could not think that there could be any crime in his district, and who, in fact, made his district free from crime. We all know how certain Magistrates saved Murshidabad and Jessore from the contamination of political offence. It is a pity that there should now be very few Civilians of the type of Mr. Skrine, Sir Henry Harrison, Sir Henry Cotton and Mr. Lee, who used to regard themselves almost as one of us. No Bengali will ever forget what Mr. Beatson Bell did to help the people of Barisal during the plague epidemic there. During the early days of British rule our rulers observed no distinction between themselves and the conquered people. Why then is such distinction made now? Are the people to blame for this? The people of this country willingly made over the sceptre of the empire to the English when they (the people) were being oppressed at the close of the Musalman rule. The English intend to grant self-government to the people of this country. Now if there is a clash between fondness of power on one side and inordinate eagerness for rights on the other, neither of the two parties should deserve the whole blame. We, therefore, ask our rulers to expand self-government in this country, to strengthen District and Local Boards, encourage the members of these Boards to do real service to the country and to mix freely with the people. They should consider this country not as the land of their exile, where they have to make a few years' sojourn and earn money, but as one whose welfare and progress should be looked after by them. If they do so, discontent will be a thing of the past. They should also reform the present system of mercenary education, which does not establish kindly feelings between the teacher and the pupil, with the result that the former has no moral influence on the latter who is, therefore, allowed to go astray. The text-books which our young men read should also be carefully selected. If the Government really believes that the poison of anarchism has spread all over our society, it will be useless to intern a number of young men or even to keep them within a walled enclosure; for such a thing can never fulfil the noble object of British rule or do any good to the people. We hope that Government will seek the co-operation of the people and together work for that noble object.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA, Dec. 13th, 1916.

Lord Carmichael on the Defence of India Act.

7. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 13th December says:—

We generally approve of what Lord Carmichael has said about the conspiracy in Bengal. We do not object to the application of the Defence of India Act so long as it is applied against persons who are guilty,

but we certainly object to its being applied against innocent persons. Government is now giving allowances to interned persons, but it does not take into consideration how the *détenu* will earn his living when released.

NAYAK, Dec. 14th, 1916.

8. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 14th December, discussing Lord Carmichael's Durbar speech, writes :—

The revolutionary cult in Bengal.

We do not deny that the revolutionary spirit is strong in Bengal and permeates practically the whole of the English-educated community of the country. So far we agree with Lord Carmichael. But if His Excellency means to say that it is the educated Bengali community who are solely to blame for this state of things, we must beg leave to differ. Government has not tried actively to probe into the causes of the birth of this spirit; if it has, it does not want to make the fact public. If it knew how to understand the causes, it would not find it difficult to know who is guilty and who is innocent.

The blunt truth is that it is the English system of government, the English system of education and English civilisation which are primarily responsible for this revolutionary spirit. We do not directly hold our English rulers responsible for this revolutionary spirit. They are to blame to some extent for partial indifference, incapacity and ignorance. The fault lies mainly with the English and with their civilisation—with nobody else.

An education, the main teaching of which is iconoclasm, is bound ultimately to introduce the revolutionary spirit. Prince Kuropatkin, in discussing Nihilism, has said as much, and this view was also held by men like Cardinal Newman and Grant Allen. For some time the iconoclastic spirit found work in demolishing the fabric of Hindu society. When there was no room there for further activity, it diverted itself into revolutionary channels. It is not a few school masters, but the whole Education Department, who are teaching the revolutionary spirit. The revolutionary spirit permeates the whole of English literature. The revolutionary spirit is bound to develop if English literature and English history are read. The manner in which officials from Lord Curzon downwards have acted towards our youths since the days of the Ilbert Bill has also developed the revolutionary spirit among them. The free discusion of political questions by newspapers led to Government being incessantly abused. Eminent speakers made spirited public speeches and thereby fanned the flame of the revolutionary spirit. Finally, came the partition of Bengal and the evil desire to create ill-feeling between Hindus and Moslems and to set them against each other.

In schools and colleges you train up our boys as you train up English boys, but when they come out into the world they are dubbed the sons of slaves. Naturally such youths imbibe revolutionary tendencies. They are not given any religious training and do not learn what are the duties of a Hindu. English education develops the patriotic and national spirit among them, and they want some worthy work to occupy themselves with. For want of it, they are drawn into the net of the revolutionaries. There is an attractiveness, a glamour, an expansiveness about it which draws them on. The spread of English education and the adoption of English ideals of civilisation have brought about a spread of the revolutionary spirit not only in Bengal, but in the rest of India, in a corresponding degree.

Lord Carmichael writes that Government must adopt repressive measures, but he wants public opinion also to side with him, if those measures are to be really efficacious. This is quite true, but what efforts have Government made to enlist public opinion in its favour? Has any attempt been yet made to explain the official view to the public? The *Englishman* and other Anglo-Indian papers have always treated Indians with contempt—the arrogance of non-official Europeans has perpetually irritated and annoyed us; the thoughtless, arrogant conduct of Englishmen on railways and steamers has assisted in spreading the revolutionary spirit more than anything else. Even now, the writings in the *Statesman* and the *Englishman* cause us more pain than any direct official measures. Have you ever sought to enlist in your own favour the opinion of this public who are perpetually harassed, humiliated, and repressed? Loyalty is inherent in us. We know our many weaknesses, and hence, in spite of your numerous acts of neglect, we want to remain under your rule.

So long as this war continues, we shall unquestioningly support Government in everything, but we cannot remain blind to the iconoclastic spirit which England has introduced into India. It has destroyed our long-established social and religious usages, obliterated social distinctions, and now seeks to strike at the root of your own government. Repression may suppress it for a time, but it will not eradicate it. The revolutionary spirit does not exist among the orthodox classes, it prevails only among the anglicised section of the community.

Money has now become the main object of existence, many are getting rich by means which, though lawful, are not far removed from robbery, and hence some rash youths are encouraged to commit actual acts of robbery. The wealthy man can commit all sorts of crimes with impunity in these days and people want to have money by any and every possible means. English education has created new wants among us, and to satisfy those wants, people must have money, however obtained. If they cannot get money by lawful means, they will get it by unlawful means. Eastern Bengal students figure largely among the criminals, because in Eastern Bengal the respectable middle classes do not possess landed property as those in Western Bengal do—they are therefore poorer than the latter.

NAYAK
Dec. 15th, 1916.

9. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 15th December writes :—

"Sympathy and antipathy."

Since Lord Carmichael has given us an opportunity to speak, we must discuss the question of revolutionary spirit in every detail. We must tell our English rulers that it is they and the system of English education they have introduced which are responsible for the mischief. Their system of administration does not at all look favourably upon our boys, whom they give English education and train up after the Western model. The Bengali youth, who obtains high degrees from the University, gets kicked by the *Feringhee* if he has the temerity to travel in the same railway carriage with him, is treated with contempt by Englishmen in law-courts, hotels and the race-course, is mocked and abused by Anglo-Indian journalists, is compelled to serve under white men, who may be absolute duffers, if he gets into service—and yet he is to be loyal and devoted to the English. The man who expects such a thing is past praying for. As we said on a previous occasion, it is among the employés of Government that anti-British feelings are the keenest. The longer the period that a Bengali comes into contact with and serves under Englishmen the deeper, the more bitter is his discontent. It is Bengali writers holding high executive posts who have instilled racial animosity, anti-European feelings and antipathy to European civilisation into modern Bengali literature. From Rangalal down to Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore, the writings of every modern author are full of racial animosity. Herein lies the foundation of the present revolutionary spirit.

There is a Bengali saying, "Love me and I shall love you." You are our rulers and we are your conquered subjects who look up to you as an ideal for us to follow. If you do not make overtures we cannot dare to love you. Still we, Bengalis, have from the very beginning been devoted to you and, forgetful of our welfare here and in the hereafter and forsaking even our religious duties, we have taken to your education and civilisation, and adopted your habits, manners and dress in preference to our own. But with all that we have failed to win your heart; nay, we have not had even a sweet word or a small fraction of your love vouchsafed to us. Neither your costume, nor your soap, nor yet your pomade and rouge, all of which we have used with avidity, has washed off the stigma of our dark skin. We continue to be the same "black niggers" as ever. You have to wash your hands if you but touch us, you lose your caste if you eat in the same table with us, you avoid the railway carriage where we may be seated, your English hotels refuse admission even to those of us who have become sahebs. With all this ill-treatment the Bengali Babu does his best to be devoted to you. But he cannot forget the past history of his own race. During the Moslem rule Hindu converts to Islam used to enjoy all the rights and privileges of the ruling people and to be appointed to the highest posts in the administration. And under the rule of you, British, your subjects, in spite of all their devotion

to you, remain the same subject people as ever, treated by you with contempt and deprived even of an atom of your love. That is why your Hindu subjects, who have received the light of English education and civilisation, cherish antipathy against you. Some of them, for the sake of self-interest, outwardly seem to be devoted to you, while others, again, help you for the sake of the future of their own people. But very few love you with heart and soul. It is this antipathy, this racial animosity which, so to say, is bred in the bone of our people, that has developed into the present-day revolutionary spirit.

If our diagnosis be true, we must say that arrests and internments will never put an end to this revolutionary spirit, which will rather spread itself wider and wider with the spread of high education and the multiplication of graduates vainly seeking employment. The majority of our educated men are now infused with a patriotic spirit, and with the development of this spirit will grow a feeling of antipathy to you and your system of administration. And nothing can check this growth. For if you do not change your present administrative system the aspirations of our educated men will never be fulfilled, their struggle for existence will come to be keener and keener, and the feeling of antipathy will grow into a revolutionary spirit of gigantic proportions. There is nothing that can prevent this, as has been proved in the case of more than one country. You keep the door of education wide open and yet shut the door of service against our people and make their path of earning a livelihood thorny. And do you expect a starving people to love you? None but a fool will ever indulge in such a hope. The man who thinks of winning love by means of repressive rule cannot be remarkable for his intelligence. Rather repressive rule will aggravate the mischief of revolutionism.

Lord Carmichael and Mr. Kerr have in a way given us to understand that it is on the basis of the admissions made by arrested suspects that the police catch their confederates. But are all these admissions true? Have the leaders of the conspiracy, who receive the booties of the dacoities and change plundered notes in the market, been caught so far? It will do no good to intern five hundred boys whose absence will never be felt in a populous province like Bengal. We should rather think that young boys, who are not really guilty of any crime and who are merely helpless tools in the hands of others, are likely to grow into hardened revolutionaries if they have to suffer the hardships of internment. May we ask, how many young students do Government mean to intern and for how long are they to be detained? These internments certainly cost a lot of money. But is the return at all in proportion to the outlay? Have dacoities and assassinations been reduced in number? So we cannot say that the remedy applied to the mischief is at all of any use. There has not been any assassination of late, because there has not been any *zubberdust* police officer who has come into prominence. But who can say what will happen if such an officer comes to the front? You have not been able to get at the root of the revolutionary spirit. It may lie dormant now, but is quite likely to raise its head again.

We are heartily opposed to the present revolutionism and have condemned every revolutionary crime and will condemn such crimes in the future. We are strongly of opinion that the cause of the evil is the decay of Hindu feeling and the growth of Western ideas in our society which has abandoned all that it had of old. The mischief will not be stamped out unless the present system of education is changed and unless the people become religious, moral and self-restrained. The real leaders of the conspiracy should also be traced out and exterminated. Will Lord Carmichael be able to do all this? We have dared to speak out our mind because we have a kind-hearted Governor like His Excellency.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Dec. 15th 1916.

"The complaint of revolutionary crime."

10. In his last Durbar speech, writes the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 16th December, Lord Carmichael dwelt on the revolutionary movement in Bengal and explained and supported the Government's attitude towards it. Government suspects that the movement has become widespread in the country. No responsible Government can remain inactive in the face of such a conspiracy. "It is our plain duty," said His Excellency,

" to put down the conspiracy with a firm hand." He has divided the conspirators into two classes and called one class the brain of the conspiracy and the other class its hand. There is also a class of people who help the conspirators in various ways, such as giving them accommodation in their houses, defending them in law-courts and so forth. The evidence on which Government has based its conclusions cannot be produced in law-courts and the source of the evidence cannot be divulged on account of the danger of assassination.

We too have hinted at all this. We have repeatedly said that Government never punishes anybody without full and convincing proof of his guilt and that we ought not to harass Government at this time. We should, on the contrary, think out how the evil can be destroyed and help Government with our suggestions.

His Excellency has said that so long as the people of the country will not be of the same mind with Government in this connection, mere administrative measures will not be able to stamp out the evil. But the time has not yet come for Government to divulge the reasons on which it acts. We can tell the authorities that the anxiety of Government for stamping out the evil is not greater than that of the people of the country. For, it is the people of the country who suffer by it and to whom the disgrace of it attaches. All the murdered policemen and all the robbed persons are our countrymen. It is we who have most cause for fear from the conspiracy. It is, therefore, natural that we should be most anxious for its suppression. We think that the problem will be solved if Government takes some selected Indians into its confidence. Government can surely gauge the shallowness of the loyalty and patriotism of those who go to Government House and tell the Governor that if they protest against the vice of revolutionism they will lose their lives. That such cowards can be of any service to the country will not be believed by even Government. They want to serve the country by words alone. It was referring to them that once a Secretary to the Government remarked in a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council that while they themselves remained in places of safety they advised young men to go to places of danger. What is the difference between them and the people whom Lord Carmichael has called the brain of the conspiracy? We are, therefore, bound to say that His Excellency has not yet known the men who can give Government the best service.

We do not want to harass Government in what it has been doing for suppressing the great evil of anarchism, but we cannot but take exception to two things said by His Excellency.

He said that " only too often " the recruiters for the revolutionary movement were schoolmasters. We admit that schoolmasters are in a position to influence young men, and that sometimes a schoolmaster may be guilty of trying to infuse the poison of revolutionism into their minds, but we think that it is an exaggeration to say that this happens " only too often." Moreover, all schools are under the control of the Education Department of the Government. If any schoolmaster is found guilty of the above offence, why is he not at once dismissed? In another article we have said that the system of education requires remodelling. Only god-fearing and dutiful men who practise self-control and submit to social rule should be appointed schoolmasters. The necessity for this was never greater than it is now when anarchism is rampant and the minds of young men require to be guarded against its pernicious influence. We fail to understand why Government is not particularly attentive to this matter. The public mind will, to a large extent, be assured if it knows what principle Government will in future follow in appointing schoolmasters.

Next, His Excellency said that " mean and cruel men do join societies like the Ramkrishna Mission in order to corrupt the minds of young men who would, if they were not interfered with, be benefactors to their fellow-countrymen." Our readers may remember that the District Administration Committee also expressed a similar view about the Ramkrishna Mission, and that at that time we protested against it. Now Lord Carmichael has said the same thing and we are sure that he has not said it without justification; but the Ramkrishna Mission is the noblest charitable society

in this country. Its brilliant example of self-sacrifice captivates the hearts of the people of the country and teaches them how to render service to others. His Excellency "has the highest respect for the mission." Under the circumstances, it would have been wiser for Government to warn the management of the mission against mischievous men who may join it, instead of publicly casting a blemish on it. Did His Excellency ever consider that his utterance against the mission may have the effect of arresting the flow of donations to it from rich men and scaring away public sympathy from it, and of thus ultimately ruining it?

DAINIK BASUMATI Dec. 16th, 1916.

11. Referring to the *Bombay Chronicle's* remarks on Lord Carmichael's Durbar speech, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 16th December writes :—

[The Durbar speech.

The people of the country are always ready to help Government. Let Government find out the means of accepting this help and making proper use of it. If, without doing anything of the kind, Government simply asks the people to have a blind faith in it, the suspicions in their minds may not be removed. Moreover, it is unfair under the circumstances to blame the people for not helping Government.

SANJIVANI, Dec. 14th, 1916.

12. In most places, writes the *Sanjiwani* (Calcutta) of the 14th December, searched by the police, nothing incriminating is found. Many people are thus causelessly subjected to the humiliation of domiciliary searches. Recently, the police searched the house of Babu Bipin Behari Ghosh, a Vakil of the High Court and brother of Sir Rash Behari Ghosh, and arrested his son, who was subsequently released on being found innocent. Babu Bipin Behari has protested against the search to Lord Carmichael. It is hoped that His Excellenly will discover some remedy for the situation.

"Protest against searches."

HITAVADI, Dec. 15th, 1916.

13. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th December refers to the arrest of Sachindra Lal Mitra under the Defence Act, immediately after his release from jail after seven years. Such action seems rather curious and the reason for it should be made public.

"An arrest under the new Act : a strange step."

SADAQAT, Dec. 19th, 1916.

14. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 19th December, referring to the petition which Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has submitted to the Bihar Government in defence of himself, hopes that during his internment the Maulana will receive treatment similar to that accorded to political prisoners, and that a sum will be allotted to him for the defrayal of his expenses, which are not unknown to Government.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

DAINIK BASUMATI, Dec. 13th, 1916.

15. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 13th December refers to a case recently tried by Mr. P. Sen, Deputy Magistrate, Noakhali, in which one Gholam Maula was convicted of having bitten a local head-constable, named Jamini Kumar Mazumdar, on the cheek. The Magistrate held that there was a tussle between the two. A departmental inquiry should be made as to why the head-constable quarrelled with a respectable man and why the constable, after asserting that Maula was drunk, withdrew his statement. Some of the constables of the Kotwali thana reside near the town, and they should be transferred elsewhere in the interests of their reputation and those of the police service.

Biting a policeman on the cheek.

HITAVADI, Dec. 15th, 1916.

16. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th December says how on the 11th *Aswin* last two Hindu temples in the villages of Ratima and Gopalbati under the Mayureswar thana (district Birhum) were desecrated by parts of a cow's carcass being thrown into them. The local police so far appear to have taken no steps in the matter save deputing a constable to make a local inspection.

"Cows blood in a temple."

HITAVADI, Dec. 15th, 1916.

17. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th December writes that at Delhi, Agra, Muttra and elsewhere gambling is seriously rife. The police ought to take serious steps for their suppression.

Gambling in Upper India.

DAINIK BASUMATI Dec. 16th, 1916.

The case of Professor Hira Lal Basu, run over by a motor car.

18. A correspondent, writes the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 16th December, says that Dr. Manuk, who was driving the motor-car which ran over Professor Hiralal Basu of the St. Xavier's College, did not possess a driver's license. If so, what steps have the police taken against him for driving a motor-car without a license? Again, it is said that when the Professor was taken to the Medical College Hospital, there was no qualified medical man there to take care of him. The doctor, who was present, said that the case must wait 15 or 20 minutes to allow the *doctor saheb* to come. A nurse simply washed the blood off from the wounded man's face and pulled out his tongue. This is simply astounding. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

DAINIK BASUMATI, Dec. 15th, 1916.

"The District Sub-Registrar of Khulna, disobeying the District Magistrate's order."

19. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 15th December quotes a paragraph from the *Khulna*, in which it is complained that the District Sub-Registrar of Khulna holds his court as an Honorary Magistrate in the Sub-Registry office. This not only causes great inconvenience to litigants and pleaders, but the former have also to pay higher fees to the latter. The Sub-Registrar secured the permission of a former District Magistrate to hold his court in his office, but the present Magistrate has withdrawn this order. Nevertheless, he still continues holding his court in his office. He also refuses to give litigants sufficient time to call their pleaders. The attention of the District Magistrate is drawn to the matter.

(d)—*Education.*

H. TAVADI, Dec. 15th, 1916.

Education past and present.

20. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th December says that there is an idea prevalent that in the olden days education was the monopoly of the few, confined to the higher castes only, and that it is Western civilisation which has thrown open the gates of knowledge to all classes of the community. The truth of this theory is open to question, though of course we do not seek to minimise our obligations to Western civilisation generally. The truth is, men in these days seek education as a means of livelihood. Education offers the easiest means of securing an income in these days. Hence the demand for education has now become general to an extent it never was before. Except as an avenue to employment, education is not much valued at present. Thus, in Bombay, the Director of Public Instruction recently declared that the School Final Examination was henceforth to be the avenue to public service, and the University senators at once concluded, and rightly concluded, that the number of University students would thereby be considerably reduced. In the olden days people did not hanker after service, and hence the demand for education was not general. The three R's were taught in the village schools and the ordinary man was content with that modicum of education. It was only the Brahman and occasionally the Vaidya and Kayasth who felt the need for a higher grade of education and they provided themselves with it. The lower castes, the Bagdi, the Chandal and the Sudra, generally did receive, many of them, a training in the *pathsalas*, and occasionally even cultivated Rhetoric, Grammar, etc. Thus it is not true to say that education was not open to all classes, but it is true that it was availed of only by a few. Even in the present time, high education, though nominally open to all, is practically open only to the well-to-do. Secondary education is perhaps more widely spread among the population now than in the past, but it has brought about the destruction of the artizan castes.

BANGAVASI, Dec. 16th, 1916.

Objection to a question in the Middle English Scholarship Examination.

21. A correspondent of the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 16th December complains that the question on Mental Arithmetic in the last Middle-English Scholarship Examination in the Burdwan Division was outside the syllabus of studies for the examinees. Men who are so careless in setting questions should not be appointed examiners.

22. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 18th December thanks the Government of the United Provinces for the arrangements made for imparting religious instructions in schools, and hopes that the small beginning thus made will grow into a great thing before long.

"Religious instructions in schools."

NAYAK, Dec. 18th, 1916.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

23. The *Kajer Lok* (Calcutta) for November deplores the insanitary condition of rural Bengal, and suggests that the road-cess revenue should be placed at the disposal of President Panchayats, who should spend it in improving the condition of villages.

Rural sanitation.

KAJER LOK, Nov. 1916.

(f)—*Questions affecting the Land.*

24. Referring to the survey and settlement operations in Brahmanbaria, the *Prajabandhu* (Brahmanbaria) of the 5th December says that in order to avoid subsequent disputes and litigation all roads and paths, however narrow, should be shown on the settlement maps. Some people are afraid lest all lands in municipalities should cease to be occupancy tenures. This fear is groundless, because the municipalities to which the Bengal Tenancy Act will not apply will be only those which are expressly notified by Government to be exempt from its operation.

Survey and settlement in Brahmanbaria.

PRAJABANDHU, Dec. 5th, 1916.

25. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 17th December asks Lord Carmichael to postpone the settlement operations in the Tippera district on account of the acute distress which is prevalent there.

Settlement operations in Tippera.

BANGALI, Dec. 17th, 1916.

26. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th December makes the following complaints regarding the *Tasdik* work now in progress in connection with the survey operations in Sujamutha pargana :—

The Sujamutha settlement.

HITAVADI, Dec. 15th, 1916.

(1) The terms of the deed of compromise entered into between the Maharaja of Burdwan and the raiyats on the occasion of the last private settlement are being broken.

(2) The rate for Sujamutha is very high and cultivation is difficult owing to bad drainage and insufficient capital. Nevertheless, occupancy raiyats have been recorded only indirectly. This is causing anxiety.

(3) Raiyats have been paying in rents on the same basis, and under the law when a rent has not been changed for 20 years, the *jot* becomes a *mukarari* one. The humble appeal of the raiyats should be paid heed to and care should be taken to see that they do not get into trouble in future.

(4) *Bahali* lands included in tauzi No. 2624 are being leased out to other raiyats by mistake, and this will lead to the stoppage of the worship of many gods.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

27. The *Suraj* (Pabna) of the 11th December says that the construction of the Sara-Serajganj railway line is badly interfering with agriculture and the public health on account of the insufficient number of culverts which have been left in the permanent way. Large numbers of villages are now under water which were formerly dry, and the depth of water in many fields has increased. This is seriously hampering the work of the cultivators. The public have another grievance against the line. The fact that it is unfenced often brings about the death of stray cattle.

The Sara-Serajganj railway line.

SURAJ, Dec. 11th, 1916.

TIPPERA GUIDE, Dec. 12th 1916.

Drainage culverts.

28. The *Tippera Guide* (Tippera) of the 12th December says that experiences gained in last year's flood show that the railway line from Badarpur, Lumding, etc., to Gauhati should be provided with a large number of drainage culverts to prevent the accumulating rain-water from injuring it.

DAINIK BASUMATI, Dec. 15th, 1916.

The Ganges and irrigation canals.

29. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 15th December draws the attention of Government to the evidence, given by Mr. Pointon before the Industrial Commission, to the effect that the diversion of the water of the Ganges into irrigation canals has led to the river becoming shallow. This view has always been held by the people of this country since the excavation of the canal from Hardwar to Cawnpore.

BANGAVASI, Dec. 16th, 1916.

"The Damodar floods."

30. Every year, writes the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 16th December, the Maharaja of Burdwan pays a large sum of money to Government for the maintenance of embankments, but we do not know that the people of the southern bank of the Damodar, who annually suffer from floods, have ever derived any benefit out of this money. However that may be, in a recent meeting held at Burdwan, under the presidentship of Raja Bahadur Banbehari Kapur, the Raja Bahadur said that the intensity of the Damodar floods was increasing because the river was becoming shallow. Government ought to appoint a committee to enquire into the matter and save the people of the locality from destruction.

(*h*)—*General.*

DAINIK BASUMATI, Dec. 12th, 1916.

Tilak at Gadag.

31. Referring to the unconvincing reply given by the Government of Bombay to the question asked in the local Legislative Council in connection with the step taken against Mr. Tilak at Gadag, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 12th December writes :—

And such is the first step towards self-government—such the privilege of asking questions in Legislative Councils!

BANGALI, Dec. 12th, 1916.

Tilak and Chirol.

32. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 12th December says that the whole country is astounded to hear that Government have allowed Sir Valentine Chirol to utilise the services of two Government translators to make translations in connection with the libel suit brought against him by Mr. Tilak. What has Sir Valentine Chirol to do with the Bombay Government? Sir Valentine is not a public officer, why then should Government allow its servants to assist him? Of course Government favours Sir Valentine Chirol, and his opponent, Mr. Tilak, is in disfavour with our rulers; but both are outsiders, and if it shows its partiality for one against the other, it will be deliberately incurring unpopularity.

Tilak has been accused of serious offences and twice convicted, but Government has not been able to get him convicted every time. As for Sir Valentine Chirol, he has been in India since Lord Curzon's days, as the representative of the *Times*. He has been very intimate with every recent Viceroy of India. Indeed he is known to have accepted the hospitality of the Viceroy and all his Executive Councillors, save Sir Sankaran Nair, who, besides being an Indian, is stern and unbending in disposition. Sir Valentine Chirol is said to have a voice even in the selection of Viceroys and Governors, and he is known to hate educated Indians—the Report of the Islington Commission will probably reveal that. It is difficult to imagine what consideration it is which leads the Bombay Government to help Sir Valentine Chirol. Government is mistaken if it imagines that its reasons for this will remain a secret. The Bombay Government, by excluding Mrs. Besant from their Presidency and by harassing Mr. Tilak in various ways, have earned a bad name enough, and there is no reason why they should make it worse by helping Chirol in this fashion.

DAINIK BASUMATI, Dec. 12th 1916.

Government translators and the case against Sir Valentine Chirol.

33. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 12th December writes :—

Our readers are no doubt aware that Sir Valentine Chirol lives as a guest in Government House whenever he visits Delhi or Simla, and that he thus enjoys a privilege which does not fall to the lot of any other journalist.

We now hear that the Government of Bombay has lent him the services of some translators to translate certain papers in connection with the case brought against him by Mr. Tilak. We must say that the reply given by Government to the question asked in the Legislative Council regarding the matter is not satisfactory and that it should not have taken up a partisan attitude with regard to the case. The officers responsible for this disgraceful affair deserve to be punished by Government.

34. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 15th December says :— SADAQAT. Dec. 19th, 1916.

Sir Valentine Chirol and Mr. Tilak.

Sir Valentine Chirol, author of *Indian Unrest*, is not unknown to our readers. In his book he has expressed such opinions regarding Mr. Tilak that the latter is about to file a suit against him. That Sir Valentine is a man possessing vast influence may well be gauged from the fact that he has been several times a guest of the Viceroy. Mr. Tilak wanted to go to England to watch his case against Sir Valentine, but the Bombay Government at first refused him a passport but later granted him permission to go. The most interesting thing, however, about Sir Valentine Chirol was given out at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. Government there has lent the services of two translators to translate certain documents for Sir Valentine, so that the hearing of the case may be finished early. There would have been some justification for the Bombay Government's action if Sir Valentine were a Government servant, but both Sir Valentine and Mr. Tilak are private individuals and Mr. Tilak wants to clear himself of the charge which Sir Valentine has brought against him.

35. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 14th December writes :— SANJIVANI. Dec. 14th, 1916.

"Partition of Midnapore."

Since the partition of Bengal Government has been framing schemes for partitioning many of the districts of the province. But it is clear that such partitions will unnecessarily increase the cost of the administration. Those who have the power to spend the money of this poor country according to their will should consider this. The additional expenditure which will be necessary for the administration of Midnapore after its partition can be much more usefully applied to improving the sanitation of this insanitary district. We have heard that for the present the headquarters of both the districts into which the present district will be divided, will be established at Midnapore. If so, why make the partition at all? Such a partition will serve no other purpose than providing for a number of favourites.

36. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 14th December is glad to find that BANGALI Dec. 14th, 1916.

"Dr. Nandy's match-making machine."

Dr. Mahendra Chandra Nandy's match-making machine has attracted the notice of Government that it deserves. The paper also suggests that Government should establish a model school with a hundred of these machines and teach the art of making matches to the youths of the province.

37. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th December congratulates Rai Hari HITAVADI. Dec. 15th, 1916.

A Marwari sheriff.

Ram Goenka Bahadur on his appointment to the sheriffalty of Calcutta, and suggests that Government should give him some higher title than that of Rai Bahadur, as a compliment to the Marwari community.

38. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* (Burdwan) of the 30th November says BURDWAN SANJIVANI. Nov. 30th, 1916.

The Governor-designate of Bengal.

that the people of Bengal wanted an extension of the period of Lord Carmichael's service in the hope that he would be a sympathetic exponent of Indian political aspirations at the time when Government would take up the question of post-war reforms. Some papers are, therefore, objecting to the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay in view of his alleged anti-Indian feelings. But it is too premature to express any opinion on the subject at present.

39. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 14th December supports the SANJIVANI. Dec. 14th, 1916.

"The Governor-designate of Bengal—protest against his appointment."

protest of the Indian Association, wired to the Secretary of State, against the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay, and says that the man who can abuse a nation for the conduct of a single individual, as His Lordship did in the *tonga* affair in his tour in Kashmere, should not be appointed to any responsible post in any part of the world. If a

man who is full of wrong notions about the Bengalis as His Lordship is, is appointed their Governor, great harm will be done to them. The unrest which His Lordship's master created by partitioning Bengal has not yet been fully removed. We are afraid lest his appearance in Bengal as its Governor should increase it.

HITAVADI, Dec. 15th 1916.

Lord Ronaldshay.

40. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th December says that the Indian Association, as representative of the Bengali public, are agitating against Lord Ronaldshay's appointment, because they anticipate that after the war changes, making ultimately for Home Rule, will be inaugurated in India, and they do not, therefore, want at this juncture at the helm of affairs a statesman who has declared himself against the fulfilment of Indian political aspirations. Let Government cancel his appointment and obviate all occasion for agitation.

MOHAMMADI, Dec. 15th, 1916.

"Our future Governor."

41. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th December refers to the agitation which Lord Ronaldshay's appointment has caused among the public. The paper says that the people think that if the measures taken against anarchism by a kind-hearted Governor like Lord Carmichael be bad, those which Lord Ronaldshay, who is young and hot-headed, will adopt, will be worse. The paper itself, however, has no fears, because to a blind man it is all the same whether it is light or darkness.

DARSAK, Dec. 15th, 1916.

"A groundless fear."

42. The *Darsak* (Calcutta) of the 15th December is sorry that Lord Carmichael's term of office has not been extended. At a time like the present, says the paper, Bengal can ill spare a sympathetic Governor like His Excellency. The paper next refers to the jubilation with which the news of Lord Ronaldshay's appointment has been received by the Anglo-Indian Press. True, the views expressed by His Lordship in the past do not afford much proof of his sympathy for Bengalis, but there is no reason for supposing that he will adhere to those views even after succeeding a Governor like Lord Carmichael. The joy expressed by the Anglo-Indian Press over the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay who, they are confident, will introduce repressive rule in Bengal, gives the journal much cause for alarm. The fact that the Indian Press is protesting against the appointment is, no doubt, due to the opinions expressed by the Anglo-Indian Press. It is not proper for the latter to paint the future Governor of Bengal in such frightful colours as must lower him in the esteem of the public. Bengal does not stand in need of repressive rule, but the wicked should be punished and the good protected. No one need have any fears in this respect.

MOSLEM HITAISHI, Dec. 15th, 1916.

"The new Governor of Bengal."

43. We believe, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 15th December, that Lord Ronaldshay's experiences of the East, and especially of India as a traveller, as an Aide-de-Camp to Lord Curzon and as a member of the Public Services Commission, will make him a wise and able Governor. The attitude of the pro-Congress Indian papers towards His Lordship is astounding. It is rumoured that a meeting will be held to protest against his appointment; and Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji has been so impudent as to wire to the Secretary of State for cancelling it. What is the use of opposing Government in this manner? The agitators ought to know that so long as the Bengalis do not enjoy the privilege of having a voice in the appointment of Governors, no appointment of a Governor will be cancelled merely because "Bengal does not want him." When has Bengal ever been consulted when a Governor has to be appointed? It is also unfair to judge Lord Ronaldshay from one or two of his views. It is not that His Lordship does not hold opinions favourable to the Indians. In a speech delivered more than a year ago before the London Association he expressed his sympathy with Indians and even with the Congress. He does not like a mixed electorate of Hindus and Musalmans. Needless to say, that this view is held by half the Indians. He is expected to be a *zubberdust* ruler, but *zubberdust* rule has its advantages as well as disadvantages. Moreover, it is not known what policy he will follow in his administration. The agitation against him is, therefore, most foolish and shortsighted. We firmly protest against it and support his appointment.

44. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 16th December has the following :— BASUMATI Dec 16th. 1916.

The Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair.

Sir Sankaran Nair's high office seems to have made him forget his own past. It was in Madras that he was born and brought up and it was there, again, that he first practised as a pleader and then became a High Court Judge. But now that he has come to be a member of the Imperial Executive Council he stays in Government House during his visit to his native city. When Sir Sankaran Nair came to Calcutta he enjoyed the hospitality of Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu. Has he since then done anything in his own province which has lost him all his friends there? Or is the company of his own relatives and fellow-countrymen, who are proud of his eminent position, now unbearable to him? We had so far known Sir Sankaran as a Brahmin-hater and heterodox, but we never had any idea that he preferred the company of aliens in high Government office to that of his own people. Perhaps all this is but the sign of the growth of a new spirit in him as a result of the exalted position he has lately risen to. We feel more ashamed than amused at his recent act. Many of us Bengalis consider ourselves as beings of a superior order to our own countrymen though, of course, we may not say this in so many words. Our bray, however, betrays us and then our assumed garb only thickens our disgrace. By the way, does Sir Sankaran Nair still eat the usual Madrassi food, which is cooked in cocoanut oil, or has he, since his translation to the heights of Simla, given up his old habits just for the sake of becoming a saheb? Indeed, long-standing servility has made us all so worthless that we lose our heads after rising to a certain height. What do Sir Sankaran Nair's friends and admirers say now?

45. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 16th December quotes Sir James Meston's letter to Pandit Jagat Narain, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, and observes :— NAYAK. Dec. 16th, 1916.

"A curb on the mouth of the Congress."

The purport of the letter is that we must attend Congress with a curb on our mouths. He whose speech will go even a bit out of due limits will be forthwith arrested. And it is the Lieutenant-Governor or a police officer delegated by him who will judge whether a speech does or does not exceed legitimate bounds. Probably it is the Home Rule agitation, the demand for self-government and autonomy, the discussion of post-war political changes, upon which stress is being laid, of which strict notice is being taken. Probably there is also a hint, a veiled threat against Mrs. Annie Besant. What should now be done? People are now looking forward with pleasureable anticipations to going to Lucknow, and if we now suggest that none should attend the Congress there, none will pay heed to what we say. Ambika Charan and Surendra Nath would demur, saying that it is their bounden duty to attend this political festival. Else how will the country be saved? How will the current of public sentiment and opinion be kept flowing? If for nothing else, they must go to Lucknow to attain "Martyrdom". But it should be remembered that Lucknow is not Barisal and Sir James Meston is not Sir Bampfylde Fuller. At Barisal one got thrusts with bamboo *lathis* and at Lucknow it will not be surprising if shots are fired.

Jokes aside, Sir James Meston is a sweet-spoken cool-headed official and the fact that he is forced to write like this surely suggests that there is something decidedly worse behind. It is said that Tilak, Mrs. Besant, Mr. Khaparde, Surendra Nath, Matilal and others are to make speeches on Home Rule at the forthcoming Congress. Khaparde's letter makes this fact clear. If to prevent this combination, Sir James Meston has written his threatening letter, no self-respecting educated Indian ought to be present in the Congress Pandal. If attend they must, let them sit out three days in the pandal in silence and return home thereafter. Let there be no speeches except the written speech of Ambika Charan. Will you be able to conduct the Congress in this fashion?

46. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 18th December, referring to Sir James Meston's recent letter to the authorities regarding the forthcoming Lucknow Congress, writes that it is evident that Sir James has already DAINIK BASUMATI, Dec. 18th, 1916.

"Sir James Meston and the Congress."

an idea that the language which is being used by some speakers regarding

Home Rule is outstepping the limits of the law. With such a preconceived notion it may not be long before he may find objectionable matter in the police reports of the proceedings which will be furnished to him. Tilak and Mrs. Besant have not yet been prohibited from going to Lucknow, but that will be a better thing to do than punishing them for making seditious speeches. It will be dignified for the Congress not to allow any speeches at all this year or to suspend its sitting altogether. It is clear that there will be no liberty of speech left it this time.

III.—Legislation.

DAINIK BASUMATI Dec. 15th, 1916

Amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

47. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 16th December says that the proposed amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act, by which occupancy raiyats will gain the right of selling their tenures, will remove a wholesome check on their thriftlessness. However that may be, will the amendment apply to the Khasmahals also?

VI.—Miscellaneous.

NOAKHALI SAMMILAN Dec. 11th 1916.

"About the war."

48. The *Noakhali Sammilani* (Noakhali) of the 11th December says that Rumania probably cannot be saved from German conquest. Germany will gain something from this conquest in the matter of replenishing her supplies, and that will mean a prolongation of the war; but the ultimate victory of the Allies is none the less certain. England, the chief of the allied Powers, has not yet put forth all the strength of which she is capable.

PERSIAN EDITION OF THE HABLUL MATIN, Dec. 11th. 1916

War of fifteen armies.

49. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 11th December writes:—

The vacillating attitude of King Constantine of Greece, the opposition between the supporters of the King and the Venizelists and the conflicts between the allied forces and the Greek army have made us change the title of our article. In spite of the fighting which has taken place at different points between the Allies and the Greeks, King Constantine still glories in the neutrality of Greece. In fact, King Constantine will sooner or later ally himself with Germany. It is quite probable that he may have made a secret treaty with her. It appears that it is the direct result of the entry of Germany into Rumania, that the supporters of King Constantine have, with so much rapidity and courage, thrown aside their disguise and rallied together in the way they have done.

To all appearance Greece has joined the war. If the war does not take place on Greek soil it will be due to the restraint of the allied Powers. The most interesting event which has taken place in this connection is that while the Venizelists have declared war against Germany, Germany has not done so against the Venizelists in order to avoid the political consequences of recognising their political status.

To those who have closely studied the course of recent events it is not a secret that for some time past Germany has shown an inclination for peace. Germany wants to make separate peace with the Powers opposed to her, so that she may get an opportunity to deal with England alone, but England has from the very commencement taken note of this fact and provided against it. Germany was ready to make a settlement with France and Belgium on terms favourable to herself, but their compact with England prevented her from achieving her object. Even Serbia rejected her proposal to make a separate peace. Germany's plan is to draw small Powers like Rumania, Norway, Sweden, etc., into the war for the purpose of removing the obstacle which England has placed in her way by entering into an agreement with her allies to secure a joint peace.

Statesmen are aware that during the last 30 years Germany has considered two Powers as her greatest rivals:—Firstly, England has been considered by

Germany her greatest rival in trade and her navy as the protector of her commerce. Owing to this Germany has not been able to make headway anywhere. Secondly, Russia has also been considered by Germany as an obstruction to her ambitions of expansion on land.

Those who think that it would have been advantageous if England had allied herself with Germany or remained neutral are in the wrong, because nearly all the wars that have been fought between nations have been for the removal of causes which injure their interests. The greatest rivalry between England and Germany has been a commercial one and of a character which could not be otherwise removed. This rivalry has been the cause of war between these two Powers, so that the question of supremacy can only be settled by force of arms. In fact, this war was the best and opportune one for England to join in. At any other time no Power would have joined England in a war with Germany. In fact it must be admitted that the most fortunate of the Powers to-day is England, who is considered the principal cause of this war.

Over and above this, the expansion of Germany's trade and her growing supremacy all pointed to the fact that Germany would try to gain the mastery of the sea as well. During the last 20 years Germany has tried openly and secretly to improve her navy. During this interval England also increased hers. Though Germany has within a short time increased her navy to such an extent as to occupy the second place, yet she has not yet been able to face the British navy. So long as she does not attain to naval supremacy, it will not be possible for her trade to become dominant in the world.

Since the days of Peter the Great, Russia has been nursing the idea of becoming a world Power. Bismarck also promulgated this belief among his people. This has naturally led to great rivalry between the two peoples. Nearly all the Powers like France, Belgium, Italy, Austria and Turkey who have joined the war have done so merely as the followers of these two Powers, *i.e.*, they have not been the prime movers of this war, but at the same time could not help joining.

After this we again revert to the peace proposals. It is said that after the fighting is over, Rumania and Italy will try for a separate peace and in this way prove a great obstacle in the way of a joint settlement. The King of Rumania belongs to the present German dynasty. Although the entry of Rumania into the war may not be considered as merely a conspiracy, yet it is within the range of possibilities that the first Power to make separate peace would be Rumania and then Italy would follow suit. The latest telegrams support this probability.

If Norway and Sweden are also forced to join this war they may also be induced at the conclusion of it to ask for a separate peace.

Telegrams have also been published which tell us that Germany is attempting to make a separate settlement with Russia and Japan. If she succeeds in this, joint peace will be out of the question.

There is no doubt that Germany cannot get any advantage from a joint peace. She is trying to use all her powers openly and secretly to separate the Allies from each other, to make peace with each of them on advantageous terms. It is to the credit of English politicians that they foresaw this from the very commencement and have provided against it.

The most important and significant fact to-day is the change in the eleven-year old Ministry of England. Up to now no difference of opinion had been visible in the English Cabinet. Changes in the Ministry of a far-reaching character may be expected. It is to be hoped that the English statesmen, with their far-seeing diplomacy and statesmanship in which they excel all others in the world, will be able to secure the adherence of England's allies and prevent them from making peace with Germany to the detriment of her political interests.

Plans of the Alliance Powers in Rumania.

The Allied Powers which joined hands to help Rumania did not assist Belgium in this way. If Rumania passess entirely into the hands of Germany, the blockade of Germany by the English fleet will become ineffectual, because the object of this blockade has been to starve Germany and her allies and thus

force them to lay down their arms. They have to a great extent succeeded, and hope to succeed still better in the near future. But if Germany succeeds in subjugating Rumania, she will be placed above want and the Balkan Peninsula will more or less remain under her control, to her advantage. The significance of the subjugation of Serbia was due to this, that it opened up one of the lines of communication between Berlin and Constantinople. If now Rumania comes under the German grip it will open up four other lines of communications, one from Krabia *via* the Danube and Bukharest, the second *via* Kronstand to Bulskie and Bukharest, the third from Bukovina to Bukharest *via* Glanz, and the fourth from Czernovoda Bridge *via* Constra and Bukharest. These four lines of communication will raise the importance of Turkish Asia Minor in German eyes. More important than this will be the Danube communications over which Germany will have an absolute control. Germany has also run short of oil. The conquest of Rumania will place the Rumanian oil-fields in her hands.

Besides the above advantages, the conquest of Rumania is important to Germany from other standpoints. If Germany succeeds, the fertile provinces of Russia, which lead to Kieff and Odessa, will also be endangered, and the eastern front of Germany will then be a bit shortened. Some of the ventures of King Constantine seems to be the result of the advance of German Generals in Rumania, for otherwise Greece would not have shown so much courage. It is quite sure that the Allies were conscious of the injuries they were likely to receive by German success in Rumania, and they have tried their best to provide against it, namely, by the Russian offensive in the Carpathians. The advance into Austro-Hungary did not, however, succeed in protecting Rumania.

The position of the Alliance Powers in Rumania.

The latest telegrams report the opinions of the Central Powers in regard to Rumania. Some say that the object of the German attack on Rumania is to obtain possession of the wheat and oil, and therefore think that if Rumanian wheat does not reach Germany, an awful time is in store for her in spring. Others think that the forces of Falkenhayn and Mackensen will, after joining, separate again, *i.e.*, Falkenhayn will proceed towards Kieff and Odessa and Mackensen will busy himself with subjugating the interior of Rumania.

If Falkenhayn proceeds towards Kieff and Odessa, then the Russian forces in the Carpathians will have to retreat and Austria will be saved from an invasion in Galicia and the Carpathians. In that case Austria will be able to send her forces elsewhere from Transylvania. This is the German plan. If it succeeds then the Russians will have to retreat from Asia Minor, Caucasus and Armenia. It is certain that Russia and her allies have succeeded in checkmating the German move in this direction and will try their best to prevent this advance, because if Germany does succeed, then nearly half or three-fourths of the fronts will have been disposed of. If Kieff and Odessa pass out of Russian hands then the Caucasus naturally goes out of our consideration.

New German Plans.

The new plans of Germany are no less significant and no less dangerous than those which the Allies have drawn for themselves. Germany has brought all the forces of Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria under one control and considers them as parts of the same force. She has mixed them all up and their movements are guided by her entirely. Evidence of this is found in the telegraphic reports, which point out that the Turkish forces are present in Riga, Dvinsk, Galicia, etc. This has to a very considerable extent given Germany an advantage and has at the same time thrown an obstacle in the way of any of the above nations making a separate peace. When the military control of a country passes into the hands of the officers of another Power, the telegraphic and railway communications naturally come under the control of that Power. The telegrams indicate that all the railways and telegraphs of Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey are under the control of Germany. The advantages which Germany has thus secured during the war show that she is not likely to abandon her allies at the time of danger. The fusion of the

armies of Germany and her allies means that their political interests are similarly united; for instance, the defeat of Turkey would mean the defeat of Germany and the crushing of the German forces in Turkey. This is why the Turks say that Germany is as much responsible for the defence of her allies as of herself. If Germany declines to help her allies, she may withdraw her forces from the different fronts, but the dangers of such a step are great. The withdrawal would depend upon her willingness or otherwise to forego political advantages in the countries of her allies. This danger would be conceivable in the event of victory. In the event of defeat, the first thing the Allies would insist upon would be the withdrawal of the political interest of Germany from the countries of her allies.

BANGALI, Dec. 12th 1916.

"German Governor of Bukharest."

50. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 12th December, referring to the recent situation in Rumania, writes that though the Russians are helping the Rumanians, it is doubtful if they will be able to expel the enemy soldiers from their country.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA Dec. 12th, 1916.

The strength of the enemy.

51. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 12th December says:—

About two years have now elapsed since the commencement of the war, but the Allies have failed to arrive yet at a correct estimate of the strength of the enemy. This is the reason why, in spite of all efforts made by the Allies to bring the war to a close, matters are daily becoming more and more complex. The Allies took note of the strength of the land forces of the enemy only, and the result has been that he is still strong and is able to crush any small State which joins them. The strength of the enemy does not lie in his army alone, but in his zeppelins, submarines, and diplomacy as well. If the strength of the enemy's army had been correctly represented by the accepted figures, then to-day he would not have a single soldier left alive on the field. But Germany, who indulged in the dream of world conquest, did not allow her enemies to form a correct estimate of her strength.

From Bernhardi's "How Germany makes War" and other books written by German authors, it is clear that they are of opinion that Germany cannot realise her dream of world domination without crippling England. Everybody knows that since the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, Germany has been preparing for the spoliation of the world, but the Allies did not pay any heed to this. Seeing Germany's attempt to increase her navy England became vigilant, but her forethought did not go beyond increasing her own navy and forcing Germany to decrease her rate of ship building. England never thought that Germany would venture to fight against her single-handed nor that any war which might ensue between herself and Germany would be a world-embracing one. This is the reason why England never thought of fully organizing her army, the air service and the submarines till the war actually broke out. If, at this juncture, England had not at her command an army 7 lakhs strong, her state would have been deplorable.

Some five or six years before the present war a note of warning was sounded by the English as well as the French Press with regard to Germany's aggressive attitude, but the wiseacres dismissed this as a mere false alarm. The present war has shown what a large measure of truth underlay these so-called alarming prophecies. It should be considered the greatest fault of the Ministers of the allied nations that they have not bestirred themselves as they should have done during this war. Under the circumstances it is extremely unjust for Mr. Asquith to say that a conspiracy has been formed against him and Lord Grey. Mr. Asquith has always opposed any new proposals for organizing the man-power of England. The enemy has been, therefore, always deceiving him and the other allied nations by giving false reports about his man-power, so that the latter may at once sue for peace. Announcements about the shortage of copper and iron have been made from time to time and the Allies have been lulling themselves into an assurance of victory. The announcement that Germany wants peace has been circulated for the purpose of inducing the Allies to lessen the pressure of their offensive.

At this moment the Cabinets all over Europe are undergoing a change. There has already been a change of Ministry in Russia. England is passing through the same process and France is about to witness a similar change. The war is not being conducted with any energy. This shows that the Allies are now realising their shortcomings and that they are beginning to get a glimpse of the enemy's man-power. This is a good sign. The diplomacy of the Allies failed in regard to the Balkans. They wanted to win over Turkey but totally failed in the attempt. Then their policy drove Bulgaria to take the side of the enemies and put Greece in such a position that she can neither be called a neutral, State nor an enemy one. The enemy derived much advantage from this. If Turkey, Bulgaria and Greece had remained neutral, Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro would not have fallen so low. All these go to show that Mr. Asquith has, during these two years, proved himself to be unfit to be a Minister during times of war.

Though the enemy has not succeeded very well with his zeppelins yet his submarines have caused great depredations. By his submarine warfare he has caused great havoc on allied and neutral shipping in contravention of international laws. He is carrying on trade by constructing such submarines as the *Deuschland*. The submarines are therefore a very powerful auxiliary of the airships. For gaining a victory over the enemy it is extremely necessary to keep a close watch not only on his submarines, navy, land forces, and zeppelins, but also on his secret service and his habit of circulating false news.

NAYAK. Dec. 12th, 1916.

"Rumania's bad plight."

52. In reviewing the present situation in Rumania, the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 12th December says that whatever the Germans desire to do they do promptly and successfully, while the Allies lose a long time in deliberations and cogitations and at last find themselves entangled in difficulties. The Rumanians have not yet been able to make a firm stand against the German advance. Refugees are crowding the roads and thereby impeding the retreat of the Rumanian army. Everything should be done to prevent the Germans from taking up winter quarters in Rumania, for if they succeed in doing so their next move will be against Salonika.

NAYAK. Dec. 7th, 1916.

"Perhaps there is the flute sounding."

53. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 13th December says that Germany has made offers of peace, because she feels that she has now thoroughly crippled Russia on her European frontier. Russia has also probably been checkmated in Asia Minor and is, therefore, in trouble and desires peace. Hence the German offer. Continuing, the same paper writes that the Germans, having conquered Rumania, are trying to enlist the services of Rumanian soldiers and officers by offering them landed property confiscated from those soldiers and officers who remained true to their old allegiance.

The Rumanians recently fell back before the German attack near Mejeon, but they afterwards recovered their lost ground.

PABNA, BOGRA HITAISHI, Dec. 13th, 1916.

Exchange of prisoners.

54. The *Pabna Bogra Hitaishi* (Pabna) of the 13th December writes :— When Germany and England exchanged prisoners England released 7,000 Germans in return for 600 to 700 Britishers. At that time persons over 45 years of age were not admitted into the German army, but as soon as Germany got these 7,000 men she fixed the military age from 17 to 60 years. She thus cleverly tricked England into letting off many Germans who were sure to become soldiers. There is again a talk of an exchange of British and German subjects interned in Switzerland, but we hope that England has grown wiser by experience and that she will not allow herself to be duped again.

DAINIK BASUMATI, Dec. 13th, 1916.

Greece.

55. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 13th December says that unless the Greek King promptly comes to his senses, the Allies will be forced to declare war upon him. It is of course still doubtful if war will be declared at all, and if it is, when it will be. The allied Ministers saw the King and were received by him cordially. Probably the King has not yet concluded his plans against the Allies. If this idea is correct, the Allies ought not to delay any further. Let the blockade continue and let stricter measures be adopted to bring King Constantine to his senses.

56. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 14th December writes :— SANJIVANI. Dec. 14th, 1916.

Greece.

Many people are asking, why, in spite of the Greeks having killed many English and French soldiers in Athens, war is not being declared against Greece. Why also have Greek vessels in allied ports been allowed to depart after being interned? The Greek Government has again assumed control over the post office, telegraphs and railways which it made over to the Allies. Still no military action has been taken against Greece. Greek soldiers are concentrating in Athens. Still there is no declaration of war. The Allies do not want to enter into war with anybody unless forced to do so. They have made some demands from the Greek King. War will be declared if these demands are not complied with.

57. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 14th December writes :— BANGALI, Dec 14th, 1916.

"The fall of Rumania."

So long as Rumania did not join the war there was not much fear of her losing her independence, though Germany and Austria used to persecute her in various ways. Germany bullied her and wanted her to allow German munitions a passage through her territory. But more than this she (Germany) did not do. The Allies have won Rumania over to their side, and what has been her condition four months after her joining them? The Allies hoped that Rumania's troops, who were all quite fresh, would, with the help of the Russians, be able to harass the Austro-Bulgar troops even if they could not defeat the enemy. Rumania also joined the conflict without consulting anybody else and attacked Austria in Transylvania. In the meantime Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey attacked Wallachia, which is rich in food-stuffs and petrol, both of which Germany stood in sore need of. The result is what we all know. It is not known how much of Rumania's army is left to her, but the fact that she has lost her independence cannot be concealed any more. Rumania now stands in the same condition as Belgium, Poland and the portions of France and Russia which are in German possession. Aided by the Russians, the Rumanians are trying to drive the enemy out of their country, but there is absolutely no hope of their succeeding in the attempt. In spite of all that the English and French are doing, Belgium is still in German hands and groaning under German oppression. Indeed, there is no chance of Rumania and Belgium, who are now both in the same plight, being rid of the Germans until Germany is crushed. The Belgians are being converted into slaves and so perhaps will the Rumanians be. The Allies will have to make most elaborate preparations to crush Germany.

58. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 14th December writes that the German offer of peace is merely a trick to make fools of England, France and Russia. The Allies cannot accept the offer and must refuse it. This will afford an opportunity to Germany to seek to throw the responsibility for the continuance of the war on the Allies. The situation, though not quite clear, is rather curious. NAYAK. Dec. 14th, 1916

"Germany's move."

59. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 14th December says :— CALCUTTA SAMACHAR, Dec. 14th, 1916.

Peace talk.

We cannot say whether the talk of peace which we hear from time to time has any meaning or not, but the fact that it ends in nothing every time that we hear it, shows that it is absolutely idle gossip. We are not aware whether Germany is making any preparations or not; but it is certain that the Allies are. They are making gigantic preparations for recovering Belgium, Poland, Serbia, Montenegro and France. Almost all the Powers concerned are reconstructing their Cabinets in a way better suited to carry on the war.

The paper concludes by referring in detail to Mr. Fenton's article in the *World* of the 7th November dealing with what Germany will gain by the conquest of Rumania.

60. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 15th December, in referring to the German offer of peace, says :— DAINIK BHARAT MITRA. Dec. 15th, 1916.

Peace talk again.

We do not believe that Germany has sincerely offered peace terms. This war has clearly shown how wily the Germans are. Under the circumstances it would not be wise to place any reliance on their words.

People had come to know beforehand what was going to be discussed at the last meeting of the Reichstag. We shall not be far wrong if we think that the peace terms had been under discussion in Germany long before they were announced in the Reichstag. How is it that such a change has come over Germany, since the new Emperor of Austria has not been on the throne even a month? One is surprised to hear the enemy talking of peace when the greater part of Rumania has passed into his hands. But he who has a knowledge of the German character need not feel surprised at all. Germany and her friends see that the Allies are determined to gain victory at all costs by organising their power to the fullest extent, and that when such power comes to be exerted, it will not be possible for herself and her friends to resist it. At this moment, when parts of France, Serbia, Belgium and Rumania are in the hands of Germany, she hopes to secure favourable terms for herself. In case the Allies refuse to accept her offer, she wants to throw the whole responsibility for bloodshed on their shoulders. This would also serve as a pretext for indiscriminate submarine raids.

Another significant fact is that the enemy is now in possession of the information about the tremendous bloodshed that has been going on. Dr. Bethmann Hollweg has announced in the Reichstag that Germany and her allies, conscious of their responsibilities before God, before their own nations and humanity, proposes to-day to the hostile Powers to enter into peace negotiations. We shall come to know later how Germany and her allies have suddenly come to realise their responsibilities. The point before us now is whether Germany and her allies have really become conscious of their responsibilities. Probably we cannot at this juncture decide this point also. But what appears clear is that the Kaiser's heart has received a sudden shock at the tremendous loss of life that has taken place during the last two years.

Let us see whether peace is possible just now. In our opinion, if the Allies now accept the German offer of peace, they will have to again ( ) tend their liberties at some distant date, because this premature peace will leave Germany's strength unimpaired.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Dec. 15th, 1916.

61. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 15th December writes:—

The ministerial changes and the peace proposal.

The ministerial changes in England, France and Italy indicate the determination of the Allies to push on the war to a victorious end. The conquest of Wallachia has no doubt secured for Germany great advantages. As Mr. Fenton has written in the *World*, it has fulfilled the German ambition of establishing suzerainty over the Balkans and connecting Berlin with Bagdad. The Germans are now fortifying themselves in convenient places in Wallachia and throwing bridges across the Danube, so that they may not be dislodged by the Allies from this place. Germany's dream of expansion will be fulfilled if she can retain her present hold on the Balkans and establish her supremacy from the North Sea and the Baltic Sea to the Persian Gulf. From this region she can in future extend her grasping hand to Persia and Afghanistan also. There is, therefore, much cause for concern for England and Russia in the present situation in the Balkans. Germany surely knows that those two Powers will not allow her dream to be fulfilled. The present ministerial changes in the allied countries are intended to crush her. The peace proposal is an ingenious move on her part to avert this catastrophe. Her Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann Hollweg, has said that the proposal has been made with a sense of Germany's responsibility to God and humanity. But where was this sense of responsibility when Germany haughtily asked the British Government not to enter into this war for the sake of a scrap of paper? Why did she not remember it before disfiguring the face of the earth with the blood of millions of men and tearing the hearts of millions of mothers and wives? Her proposal of peace, made in the midst of her victories, cannot, we think, be acceptable to the Allies. She has made no proposal to compensate Belgium and other Allies for their losses. Besides this, England can have no peace with Germany so long as the supremacy of the latter over the Balkans and her hold on the entire region from Berlin to Bagdad are not shattered. Germany has no hope of ultimate victory. This is why she has proposed peace in the hour of her momentary triumph.

62. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 15th December writes :— DAINIK BASUMATI Dec. 15th, 1916.

"The state of the war."

A telegram of the 11th instant says that the Rumanians are retreating eastward. Surely this means that they are retreating eastward from the Bukharest-Ploesti region. The Bulgars have crossed the Danube at a place midway between Silistria and Chernavoda, the two places where there are railway facilities. It seems, therefore, that the Rumanians are defending the two railways strongly. Nevertheless, the crossing of the Danube by the enemy means danger to Piteshti, which is a railway terminus and is ten miles from Chernavoda and 30 miles from Silistria.

The Russian defence of the Carpathian Passes west of Moldavia has saved Rumania from utter destruction by checking General Falkenhayn's advance. The successful Russian offensive in Bukhovina and Galicia has been of great advantage to Russia, and it was this which induced Rumania to take up arms against Germany. If the Austrians could have pushed back the Russians to the frontiers of Galicia and Bukhovina, Mackensen in Rumania might have tried to reach the Russian frontier in Chensarabia (?). In Volhynia also the Russian General Brussiloff is successfully checking the Austro-German advance. North of Volhynia the fighting is weak on both sides. For the present, the Russians are making no effort to deliver Poland, Grodus, etc. from the clutches of the enemy.

In Turkish Asia Minor the Russian advance is much greater than in Galicia and Bukhovina. The Russians have advanced about 150 miles from their frontier and conquered Erzerum, Trebizond and Erzinjan. In Bitlis, however, the Russian advance has been checked in consequence of Enver Pasha's efforts and the campaign in Rumania. The Turks have reoccupied Bitlis and have advanced towards Lake Van. The best places in the Erzerum district are, however, still in Russian occupation. There is no information that the Turks have been able to gain much advantage in this region. The efforts of the Turks in Persia were thoroughly crushed by the Russians. Recently a telegram from the Secretary of State speaks of fighting at Sultanabad in Persia. If this is true, it must be said that the Turks have advanced 250 miles from Hamadan through Kermansha. This advance, however, in Persia will not redeem the loss of prestige which the Turks have suffered by their defeat in Erzerum and Irak Arabia, in both of which places the Allies have conquered large portions of their territory. The British forces in Irak Arabia are, moreover, a constant menace to Bagdad.

63. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th December says that the progress of the war has falsified many prophecies. Who could have imagined that in spite of the tremendous muster of the strong allied fleets, the German navy would remain intact—nay, that German submarines would be freely sinking neutral ships? On land, too, though France and Russia do each single-handed equal Germany, all the allied Powers together have not yet been able, after these two years and a half, to crush Germany and her allies. Had England remained neutral, probably Germany would have triumphed by this time. In the allied States, the people are becoming impatient of the slow progress they are making towards victory. The allied camp at Salonika has done nothing yet to punish Bulgaria. Now that Rumania has fallen, who can tell that Germany will not try to drive the Allies out of Salonika? If the Greeks declare war upon the Allies, probably a retirement from Salonika would be effected, regardless of all considerations of prestige. The fall of Rumania has greatly impaired the prestige of the Allies. We do not believe there is any truth in the *Statesman's* idea that Germany aims at the conquest of India. It will never be possible for Germany to defeat the allied Powers, but there is a risk that the struggle may be a prolonged one. HITAVADI, Dec. 15th, 1916.

The military situation.

Greece apparently is not well-disposed towards the Allies. If she goes against the Allies definitely, she will injure herself considerably. Rumania's defeat has been a cause of great shame for the Allies and determined attempts are being made by the Allies to retrieve their prestige.

64. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th December writes :— MOHAMMADI, Dec. 15th, 1916.

Ibid.

There has not been during the present week much news available from the French front. Artillery duels are going on, but not with much vigour. The Germans had so

long been having defeats, but they seem to have straightened up their backs a little. They have captured some of the French territory, and we are greatly concerned to learn that they are making elaborate preparations for a big fight in Belgium. Probably this is only a stratagem. The Germans are now convinced that they can neither push the French further back nor drive away the English in the Somme region. Most of the German troops who can now be spared from Rumania are being sent to Salonika, where they will probably try their best to drive the English out. The Germans are exerting some pressure in the Somme region in order to prevent the Allies from sending reinforcements to Salonika. We are inclined to think that the Germans do not expect to be victorious in France and that they will not put forth much effort there. Their real object seems to be to collect troops in Belgium. A big French battleship has been sunk, though it is not known where.

MOHAMMADI, Dec. 5th, 1916.

65. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th December writes :—

"The battlefield of Salonika."

The first and main act in the Rumanian drama is now over and Salonika will now be the principal battlefield of the war. We think that Germany will be able to send at least 200,000 men to Salonika quite easily. The partial defeat of Rumania seems to have infused new life into Greece and, relying upon German aid, she is making preparations for attacking the Allies' rear. The Allies have no doubt made their position at Salonika quite strong and safe, but they have to face one great inconvenience, viz., transporting troops and munitions across the sea to Salonika. If now Greece goes over to the enemy things will become very bad for them. It is comforting to learn that the Greek public mostly favour the Allies' cause. Besides there is no chance of the Germans being able to attack the Allies in large numbers, nor is there much fear of allied transports in the Ægean Sea being sunk by submarines. The possession of some islands in the Ægean Sea will also be of great use to the Allies now.

BANGALI, Dec. 15th, 1916.

66. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 15th December says that if the Allies accept Germany's peace proposal, they will be really admitting their defeat.

Germany's peace proposal.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Dec. 16th, 1916.

67. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 16th December has the following in connection with the German invasion of Rumania :—

The situation in Rumania.

"The occupation of Rumania has not only rendered Germany's food problem far less pressing, but will also be helpful to her in various other ways. Thus the cruel Germans will have another opportunity of repeating in Rumania what they have enacted in the occupied portions of France and Belgium, namely, a wholesale requisition of the national resources and a forcible impressment of the conquered people for work in the fields and munition factories. The German workers will thus be relieved and go to augment the army. The paper asks, what could be the motive of the Germans in making offers of peace at this juncture?

BANGALI, Dec 17th, 1916.

68. What does Germany mean, asks the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 17th December, by proposing peace when she is victorious in Rumania and the Allies' offensive in France has been arrested by the advent of winter. The Pope and the neutrals friendly to Germany have, from time to time, issued feelers of peace, but the Allies have never entertained them, because they want to permanently destroy the German menace.

"The peace proposal."

The manner in which Germany has proposed peace is peculiar. The proposal has not been made with the humility which generally characterises peace proposals. The German Chancellor's speech, in which he announced the proposal in the Reichstag, was, on the contrary, characterised by sarcastic references to the failure of Rumania and the Allies to defeat Germany and a proud declaration of the strength of German arms. It is evident that the peace proposal is intended to sow dissension among the Allies, by whom it is sure to be rejected.

BANGALI, Dec. 17th, 1916.

69. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 17th December says that there is at least one patent reason which has forced Germany to propose peace. It is the persistent demand for peace of a section of her population. This demand recently led to serious rioting in Hamburg, which necessitated the calling out of the military. A few more such riots will bring about a revolution in the country.

Why Germany proposes peace?

70. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 17th December says that although America is considered Germany's friend, all the American newspapers have stigmatised Germany's peace proposal as a political chicanery. To whom will she now go for sympathy?

Germany and America.

BANGALI. Dec. 18th, 1916.

71. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 13th December says that Lord Carmichael recently spoke of an old Indian who told him that he was afraid to make loyal speeches. Our own experience is all the other way. We have made loyal speeches, and all the annoyance to which we have been subjected therefor is getting a number of anonymous threatening letters. Experience shows that loyal speeches now are welcomed—that loyalty now sells, so to speak. If you know how to speak properly on loyalty, people will want to hear you. This is the fact.

Speeches on loyalty in Bengal.

NAYAK. Dec. 18th, 1916.

72. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 18th December writes :—

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji's friends say that he is not the "old man" of influence and eloquence, referred to by Lord Carmichael in his Durbar speech, who told His Excellency that if he were to go to certain places in Bengal and denounce anarchical crimes he would do it at the risk of his life. We have been given to understand that Surendra Nath never had such talk with His Excellency. We are also told that it is Sir S. P. Sinha with whom Lord Carmichael discussed the question. So Lord Carmichael has thrown out an enchanted cap which may fit any head. It must be said that there is more than one head which the headgear may adorn. Lord Carmichael does not perhaps know that our so-called leaders are a worthless lot who have no influence among the people. So far they had been basking under the sunshine of official favour and embellishing the Legislative Council Chamber. They used to command some respect among a very small section of the people, but they have now been found out and everybody can now see that they have absolutely no influence among officials, as has been proved in the letter which Sir James Meston has addressed to the Reception Committee of the Congress. The Government wants our leaders to help them, but how can men like them be of any help to anybody?

Lord Carmichael's Durbar speech.

NAYAK. Dec. 18th, 1916.

73. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 18th December writes :—

In his Durbar speech Lord Carmichael said that one of the reasons for not disclosing the evidence against the interned political offenders, was that the life of the informers, the men who procure evidence, would be risked thereby. His Excellency also spoke of an influential and eloquent Bengali, who though he wanted to denounce the revolutionary cult in public, did not venture to do so, for fear of losing his life. It is apparent that His Excellency referred to Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji, and in advising Mr. Banerji not to assume this onerous task, the Governor acted in the true spirit of a British administrator.

"Love of country or enmity to country.

DAINIK BASUMATI Dec. 18th, 1916.

Mr. Banerji, by putting forward this plea of preferring his self-interest to that of his country, has shown that the country really is in a lamentable pass. The national conscience is so perverted, the revolutionary cult has so deeply permeated the public mind, that men denouncing these crimes run the risk of being killed. If this really be the situation, the adoption of the worst repressive measures by Government cannot be objected to. Yet Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji denounces the internments and said that Shyam Sundar Chakrabarti was innocent. How far does this make for consistency?

Lord Carmichael relies on police evidence for his theory of a conspiracy. What evidence has Mr. Banerji to go upon? He has always professed to disbelieve police evidence—as, for instance, when they searched the *Bengalee* office, when they brought about the deportation of Krishna Kumar Mitter. Was that profession of disbelief merely meant to placate the revolutionaries?

Mr. Banerji has denounced anarchist crimes in his paper, so have we. No writer of a Bengali newspaper has yet, from motives of personal safety, supported these crimes for fear of an attempt on his life. Rai Saheb Bihari Lal Sarkar of the *Bangavasi* has

recently been raised by Lord Carmichael for condemning these crimes. Have the anarchists yet made attempts on his life? Why then is Surendra Nath so afraid? Is it manly to resort to trickery like this with the purpose of making money? If Mr. Banerji says that it is risky to denounce revolutionary crimes, how can he protest against the measures Government are adopting for their suppression? How can he expect Government to produce proofs against the men it is punishing? Mr. Banerji, by speaking as he has spoken to Lord Carmichael, has depicted the gravity of the situation in Bengal in a way in which Government officers themselves so far have not ventured to do. Lord Curzon (Carmichael?) in spite of denouncing the revolutionary cult, is freely attending public functions. Is not that proof that Mr. Banerji has exaggerated the gravity of the situation—that he has been filled with a groundless fear? Of course there are political criminals in the country, but we do not think they are to be met with in every street-corner and will shoot you dead if you speak against them. Are firearms so easily procurable in the country? After what Mr. Banerji has said, none can blame Government if it enhances the powers of the police.

Even if the revolutionary party is strong in the country, have not we, their countrymen, a duty to discharge? Does not leadership carry responsibilities? Are those responsibilities duly discharged if only you write every week a paragraph in the papers regarding these young men being interned in large numbers? Is it enough to leave to the police the work of punishing them?

Apparently, Mr. Banerji thinks his prolonged existence too valuable to the country's interests to risk it. Had his offer to serve as a volunteer against Russia in connection with the Pinj-deh trouble 30 years ago been accepted, he might have gone to the war and lost his life. More recently, he has counselled our youths to volunteer for active service. Does not that entail risk to life? If one can sacrifice life for securing rights, why should one be afraid to sacrifice life for the country's permanent good, to end these troublous days for our country? Do not our leaders know that it is glorious to risk life in trying to prevent what we deem wrong and hurtful to society? Mr. Banerji, by speaking as he has done to Lord Carmichael, has dubbed Bengalis as cowards and cheats, and it would not be unnatural if his countrymen now seek to boycott him and deprive him of his leadership.

A man claiming the honours of leadership without its responsibilities can never succeed in his attempt. Surendra Nath, after what he has done, has forfeited all claims to leadership. He has depicted the gravity of the situation in the country in darker colours than even the police. Did he act from motives of fear only?

In view of the crimes which are being committed, the police cannot sit inactive and no well-wisher of the country can do so either. Those who do not try to remedy the existing situation are enemies of the country. Bengali youths are committing robberies and killing themselves thereby, while Bengali leaders dare not, for fear of their lives, denounce them. It is really a ridiculous situation. If our youths have gone astray, are our leaders to make no attempt to reform them? It is our countrymen who must try their best to remedy the situation. Lord Carmichael has truly said, "We must have popular opinion with us" if these crimes are really to be eradicated from the land.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Dec. 17th, 1916.

74. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 13th December has the following:—

"Our leaders."

We have lived under British rule for a century and a half and have received the light of Western education and civilisation; and the result is that while we have learnt to ape the English in dress, habits and manners, we have not imitated their virtues. Our so-called leaders care only for their petty self-interest and give little or no thought to the welfare of the millions of their countrymen. This has been clearly proved by the way in which more than one of these leaders have given evdence before the Industrial Commission. One of these eminent men is opposed to the idea of offering "any money, grants-in-aid or even loans wthout interest" to Indian industrial concerns. Anybody who knows anything of our country is bound to admit that want of funds is often the cause of many of our industries dying out or not being taken in hand at all. Sometimes capital has to be raised by loans at exorbitant interest, and a business

thus launched is ruined before long. It is for men better versed in political economy than ourselves to say whether or not it is desirable for Government to help our industries with capital. We wonder how any of our "leaders" can think of advising Government not to do so. And these are the men who are to guide our destinies if we get self-government!

BANGAVASI, Dec. 16th, 1916.

"Increase of subscriptions to newspapers."

75. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 16th December says that if Government does not take some steps to prevent any further rise in the price of paper, many of the newspapers in this country will have to cut down their sizes and raise the rates of their subscriptions. The publication of some will even be stopped. If the public can know that Government is doing something it may feel assured. Recently, the Industrial Commission took the evidence of two representatives of the Titagarh Paper Mills and a representative of Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co.'s Paper Mills *in camera*. Why this secrecy? Was such secrecy observed because the truth might alarm the public? Or was there some other reason? Owners of paper mills ought to be patriotic enough to forego the temptation of making enormous profits out of the present situation.

NAYAK. Dec. 13th, 1916.

"Happiness consists in being dependent in every respect on one's own self only."

76. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 13th December says that there is an aphorism in Sanskrit that "happiness consists in being dependant in every respect on one's own self only." The war has brought the truth of it home to us, but nevertheless we sit quite inactive, fruitlessly discussing the war and the rise in prices it has brought about.

Our so-called leaders are foolishly thinking of the political privileges they intend to get from Government after the war. Government and the officials are now in trouble, but that does not deter these beggars from pestering them. For utter shamelessness and stupidity these people are really unmatched. They expect that after the war, the English will give them the leading share in Government and themselves withdraw into retirement. That is the good day our "leaders" are waiting for.

Have they ever considered how we are getting dependent on others in everything? We are strangers in our own land, and we are ourselves to blame therefor, and not the English. The foreign trader, be he English or German or Japanese, comes here, exchanges our valuables for his own dross, creates new wants amongst us and makes us dependent, even as regards the smallest trifles, on foreign goods. Those who point out the evils of this state of things are abused by our so-called leaders, who look on blindly indifferent. Is any abuse too bad for these people? If there was a man really deserving to be so-called in the country, it would not be possible for the papers to advertise obtrusively the (Kuntal) *Brishya* (hair-oil) as it is actually done. As it is, the people are all lacking in virility and hence the general prevalence of quack remedies and charms. Real happiness lies, not in creating new wants and seeking to satisfy them, but in not having desires and wants. A few examples will show how, even in the smallest necessaries of life, we are dependant on the foreigner and suffer consequent misery. We want match-sticks, but they come from Japan, and we have got to pay any price that the Japanese ask for. Did we not light fires in the past when we had no match-boxes amongst us? Did we not manage then to cook our food without the help of "Ic-Mic cookers," gas-stoves and the like? Did we not smoke before the days of these cheap foreign cigarettes? We want to put up glass-panes in our houses, but we lack the capacity to manufacture glass ourselves. We have no arms to defend ourselves against the thief or dacoit, or to protect ourselves, but nevertheless we want to imitate the English and show our taste by putting up glass-panes in our windows. There are many doors in the interior of Bengal so well made with wooden-nails driven into the wood that they cannot be battered down even with a hatchet. The mistress of the Bengali household now passes her time reading novels instead of cooking, and she has discontinued the old-time worship of the family god. The village homes are being gradually abandoned. In the homes of those rich men who do live in the villages, one hears, not *Hari-Sankirtans*, but love-songs sung by the ladies to the accompaniment of the harmonium or, worse still, the intensely irritating nasal twang of the gramophone. In the midst of this decay and destruction on all sides, we sit dreaming dreams of self-government and social reform. But our miseries will not cease, until we learn to be self-contained in everything—the one path to happiness.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Dec. 14th, 1916.

77. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 14th December writes :—

"The new Cabinet."

It is not known why an able statesman like Mr. Asquith has resigned and the Coalition Ministry has crumbled down at a critical time when the capture of Rumania has put new vigour into Germany. Perhaps the reason will not be made known to the public until the war comes to an end. Mr. Asquith steered the ship of state with unparalleled ability during the war. Mr. Lloyd George has formed a strong ministry and the entire civilised world will anxiously watch how it works and how it changes Great Britain's war policy.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 15th, 1916.

78. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th December regrets the fall of Mr. Asquith's ministry. It is a pity that he has succumbed to intrigues against him. The King has shown his appreciation of his worth. Whatever Mr. Asquith's opponents may say, he will remain immortal for the changes which have taken place during his *régime*.

"Change of Ministers."

The whole world now looks forward to a determined prosecution of the war under Mr. Lloyd George's ministry. If he can bring the struggle to an end quickly, he will have earned the gratitude of England and of the whole civilised world.

SANJIVANI
Dec. 14th, 1916

79. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 14th December writes :—

"The call of the Congress."

Every patriotic Indian should, even from this time, consider what special features should mark the ensuing session of the National Congress. Indian patriots would particularly have, in this session, to discuss Indian politics in a new fashion.

It is certain that the European war will change the history of the entire British Empire. No part of the Empire will remain exactly as it is now. Every part of it is agitating for new powers and new privileges. In the ensuing session of the Congress the Indian leaders also will have to lay their aspirations before Government with a strong voice. All the provinces and all castes and creeds will, with one voice, declare their unanimous desire. Urged by a sense of this responsibility all communities in India, Hindu, Musalman, Buddhist, Jain, Sikh, Persian, Christian, etc., will have to forget their individual petty selfishness.

It will be proclaimed from the Congress pandal what new privileges we want to have immediately after the war. In order that this proclamation may not be meaningless, all Indians will have to raise a fresh agitation in the different provinces and carry the wave of this agitation to the home of even the meanest villager. Unless this is done, the proclamation will be lifeless. The delegates will carry to the masses the message which they will hear in the pandal. If this message can be made to reach the hearts of all people, there will really be a new awakening in the country.

It is a matter of great satisfaction and hope that the Hindu and Musalman leaders recently met in Calcutta to discuss their duties. We hope that this union between the National Congress and Moslem League will be productive of very good fruits. We see in this union the future glory of India.

The ensuing session of the Congress will strengthen the bond of unity between the leaders of all communities. If all the people who have been living in India for centuries work unitedly and with one heart, for the welfare of the country, its condition is sure to improve to a large extent. Even many uncivilised and half-civilised nations on earth are carrying on their own governments. And have not the Indians earned the fitness for carrying on the administration of their country even after living under the rule of the greatest nation on earth for one and a half centuries? If not, Englishmen and Indians are alike to blame for this deplorable state of things. We are, however, unwilling to admit that such has been the case.

This time India must be present in the Durbar of the Empire. The Indians feel glorified in the glory of the Empire, consider all dangers to the Empire as dangers to themselves and do not shrink from laying down their lives and property to uphold the prestige of the Empire and the glory of independence. India must, therefore, formulate her just demands within the Empire. The Congress will decide what sort of agitation should be made to enable people to understand these demands. This agitation will have to be made both in this country and in England. The English public is still very ignorant about India, and must be clearly told of the present condition of the country and of the aspirations of its people.

Such men as have no self-confidence and energy can nowhere succeed. The privileges which India is eager to acquire will not be acquired by mendicancy. They can be earned only by her efforts. This time let Indians depend on themselves and try to rescue the whole country.

80. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 15th December says :— SADAQAT, Dec. 15th, 1916.

India after the war.

The war which is being waged in Europe is really a war between liberty and tyranny. Each set of belligerents is trying to prove that the cause for which it is fighting is a just one. The Kaiser opines that the world should be governed absolutely, whereas England stands for democracy and liberty. India to-day is enjoying the blessings of a free government. Ideas of freedom are daily striking a firmer root into the minds of Indians. The Indian National Congress and the Moslem League, which are the outcome of these ideas, are united in asking for rewards for India's services and sacrifices during the war. The paper then concludes by quoting a long extract from the *Toronto Globe*, which is quite in sympathy with Indian aspirations and has freely acknowledged the services rendered by India during the war.

81. Referring to the agitation for Home Rule or self-government in India, the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 15th December writes :— MOSLEM HITAISHI Dec. 15th, 1916.

"Self-Government."

We admit that no country can remain in a state of subjection for ever and that self-government is necessary for a subject country for its welfare. But still self-government cannot be beneficial in a country inhabited by different races, professing different religions and having antagonistic social and political interests. Such a country is India. India will never be fit for self-government so long as Hindus and Musalmans will not have the same fitness and the same interests. There are differences of opinion among the Hindus themselves on the desirability of self-government for the country in its present condition. The Musalmans also, with the exception of a few Congresswallas who do not represent the Musalman public, apprehend that in self-governing India their interests will not be properly taken care of. Consequently they have always opposed the agitation for self-government. If India is to have self-government, it must be provided with special safeguards for Moslem interests. Otherwise, *swaraj* will mean Hindu *raj* and self-government Hindu government, which the Musalmans can never support.

82. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 16th December has a cartoon, the purpose of which is to depict the fixed resolve of the Bengalis—certain eminent Congresswallas—to persistently press for the 13 reforms (outlined in the memorandum to the Viceroy) and carry on the agitation for Home Rule under Mrs. Besant's lead. NAYAK, Dec. 16th 1916.

"The vow of the Bengali—either our claims or death."

83. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 18th December attacks Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi for saying before the Industrial Commission that the Permanent Settlement of Bengal discourages the development of industries in the province by inducing rich people to invest all their money in land. This is quite unfair. Industries in Bengal do not languish for want of capital; and the Permanent Settlement is a wholly beneficial arrangement for a country like ours, which has to pay Home Charges, and whose officials make money here and retire abroad to enjoy their pensions. As it is, Government is not well disposed towards the Permanent Settlement, and our public men should be chary of saying anything which might be interpreted as endorsing the official point of view in regard to this question. DAINIK BASUMATI, Dec. 18th, 1916.

The permanent settlement in Bengal.

84. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 17th December highly eulogises the unassuming character of Lady Carmichael, which is best illustrated by her gentle refusal to associate her name with the museum which she has founded for encouraging the industries of Bengal. This will ever be the most fitting memorial to His Excellency. DAINIK BHARAT MITRA, Dec. 18th, 1916.

A memorial to Lady Carmichael.

RAJENDRACHANDRA SASTRI.

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 23rd December 1916.

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CONFIDENTIAL. No. 52 of 1916.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 23rd December 1916.

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LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st January 1916.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	**"Amrita Bazar Patrika."** (N.)	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age about 62, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh, a cousin of Mati Lal.	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabartti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	**"Bengalee"** (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 70.	5,000
4	"Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society" (P.)	Ditto ...	Quarterly ...	Phanindra Lal Ganguli, Brahmin, age about 36.	400
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 44.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto ...	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatarji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 51.	540
8	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Dewan Bahadur Dr, Hira Lal Basu, Kayastha, age about 41	300
9	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 42.	1,700
10	"Collegian" ...	Ditto ...	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 39 ...	1,000
11	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000
12	**"East"** (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 63 ...	200
13	"Food and Drugs" ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 58.	650
14	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 58.	300
15	**"Habiul Matin"** (English edition). (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Gyan Ch Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47 ..	1,000
16	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 47 ...	500
17	**"Herald"** (N) ...	Dacca ...	Daily ...	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 31.	2,000
18	**"Hindoo Patriot"** (N.)	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 48 ...	2,000
19	"Hindu Review" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 51 ...	900
20	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
21	"Indian Case Notes" (P)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000 (Suspended.)
22	"Indian Cycle and Motor Journal." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do ...	Sudhir Kumar Sen, B.A., Hindu Baidya, age about 28.	200
23	**"Indian Empire"** (N)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Kishor Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Indian Express" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 52.	100 to 250
25	"Indian Homœopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dr. Barat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 47.	500 Discontinued for the present.
26	"Indian Homœopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
27	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 39, and Committee.	800
28	"Indian Messenger" (N)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 53 ...	500
29	"Indian Mirror" (N)	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 37.	500
30	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 48	Unknown.
31	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Prithivis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 41.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
32	"Industry" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 37.	1,600
33	"Journal of the Moslem Institute." (P.)	Ditto ...	Quarterly ...	A. H. Harley, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa.	300
34	"Journal of the Moslem Law College Hostel." (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Saiyid Mazid Buksh	100
35	"Legal Miscellany and Review." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rai Bahadur Mohim Chandra Sarkar, Hindu Kayastha, age about 67.	750
36	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 61 ...	2,000
37	"M. S. Journal" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Dr. Sarat Kumar Mallik, Brahmo, age about 43.	200
38	"Mussalman" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 35 ...	1,400
39	"National Magazine" (P)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 68.	500
40	"Presidency College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Jagadish Chandra Chakrabartti, Hindu Brahmin, age about 26.	1,000
41	"Regeneration" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 37 ...	200
42	"Rois and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 65 ...	350
43	"Student" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Jitendra Lal Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age about 46.	100
44	"Telegraph" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 33.	2,500
45	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Dewan Bahadur Hira Lal Basu, age about 41.	500
46	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 62, both Brahmos.	400
47	"World's Messenger" (P)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 29.	400

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—*Police.*

684. The *Herald* writes :—Lord Carmichael admitted that the people in general have had no means at their disposal to know accurately the nature and extent of anarchical crime. It is only gradually and slowly that the Government has learnt the truth, and if the growth of knowledge has been slow with the Government, the people cannot be blamed if it is slower with them. His Excellency says that the Government is not in a position to publish in detail what it knows about the conspiracy and the conspirators, nor is the evidence such as can be put forward in a court of law. Nevertheless, the evidence on which the belief of the Government rests is clear and overwhelming. All this may be true; but as the Government cannot as yet take the public or even their leaders into their confidence with regard to this evidence, it is only natural that there should be criticism of Government methods, and the least that the Government can do under such circumstances is to bear it patiently.

His Excellency's Durbar speech.

Herald, 14th Dec. 1916.

685. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—If the object of His Excellency the Governor's Durbar speech was to convince the Indian public that there was "a widespread and well-organised conspiracy" in Bengal to weaken or overthrow the Government, that object is not likely to be attained. If such an organisation had existed, it could have never escaped the notice of the people. The evidence on which the official belief about the existence of the conspiracy rests is of such a valueless character that, to quote the words of the Governor, "we cannot even put it forward in a court of law." It would be asking too much of the people to share the official belief when they have never even heard of the widespread anarchist conspiracy, nor are the authorities prepared to prove their allegation by adducing unchallengeable evidence. The general belief in the country is that along with the guilty many innocent young men have been interned or detained in jail under Regulation III of 1818 and their future prospects ruined. Some method should therefore be adopted whereby the innocent may be protected.

Ibid.

Amrita Bazar Patrika. 14th Dec. 1916.

686. Commenting on His Excellency the Governor's Durbar speech on the anarchical movement in Bengal, the *Hindoo Patriot* writes that it would not discuss, at present, the suitability of the Act to the present conditions, but is most struck by the Governor's description of the anarchists and their organisation, which has a greater hold on the youth of the country than was ordinarily supposed. Their crimes are designed and instigated by persons of keen intellect and patriotic ideals, but these gentlemen, burrowing under-ground, for what they suppose to be the regeneration of their country, ought to know by now that there is no instance in history, modern or ancient, of any good being done to any community by secret murders and robberies. Even the limbs they employ for the attainment of their ends, degenerate in the immoral atmosphere of dastardly crimes, and it is very natural that some of the agents will be decoyed by the glamour of the booty itself to trade a little on their own account. They are bringing woe to several homes—homes of their kith and kin—by recruiting young hopefuls, and they must have discovered also that some of the victims of their machinations would have been valuable assets to their country, if they were allowed to travel on the open sunny paths of law and progress. More pitiable is the case of those members of the organisation who constitute what Lord Carmichael calls the hand. It is idle now to suppose that those only exist in the imagination of officials and in the exaggerated reports of subordinate policemen. His Excellency has obtained proofs of their existence from the confessions of members of their confraternity, and the public are unfortunately reminded of them periodically by their ignoble handiwork. These are generally young men with patriotic ideas and noble aspirations but misguided. Some of them full of quixotic notions, have been lured into anarchism by the romance of the thing itself. To the journal it seems that the most natural and psychological means of prevention have been neglected. Young men have been subjected to unnecessary worry and police surveillance, which have an unhappy

"The Bengal anarchists."

Hindoo Patriot, 16th Dec. 1916.

tendency to make them regard themselves as martyrs, and very often the sportive instinct of eluding the vigilance of the C.I.D. helps the cause of recruitment. Unfortunately, the unpopularity of the police system in this country is as manifest as the certainty that anarchism exists. It has been demonstrated that the elaborate system of espionage and searches has proved futile, so far as recruitment is concerned, and the journal has often wondered why simple remedies have been neglected. The remedy, the journal thinks, rests with the Bengalis themselves. They must divert the energies of their young men to manly sports and intellectual exercises, for which purpose there should be more institutions like the Y.M.C.A. and the Calcutta University Institute. Messes and barracks should be kept well in hand, *not under the espionage of the police*, but under the care of intelligent and trustworthy schoolmasters or outsiders who would mix with the students freely and sympathetically, who would seek to win the same affection and esteem that elder brothers, in a joint Hindu family, secure to themselves. The stiffness of officialism and superior age and wisdom should be laid aside, and the gentlemen in charge of these messes should freely give themselves up to the society of the students. They will be able to guide their activities and to turn them into profitable channels, if they really associate with them. These will be the people best able to detect any symptoms of unhealthiness in any of their charges. Freedom under intelligent guidance is the simplest preventive against the plague, and the journal would strongly recommend this prescription to those who are in earnest about the matter. Lord Carmichael's description of the school master who betrays his confidence and influences the plastic minds of schoolboys for the cause of anarchy, discloses a deplorable state of affairs. These are traitors in the sacred temple of *Saraswati*. The sooner they are run to earth, the better for the country. Every school committee in the mufassil should be on its guard against these miscreants and get rid of them as best as they can.

TELEGRAPH, 16th Dec. 1916.

Anarchism.

687. The *Telegraph* writes:—Lord Carmichael appealed to the Indian community to put their trust in the Government and to help them in eradicating anarchism from the land, but as long as the people remain in the dark and as long as they are not trusted wholeheartedly, it is very difficult for them to understand how they can help the Government. The only way open to them is to create a healthy public feeling against anarchism, but that has already been done if the numerous denunciations in the press against crime from the inception of the nefarious movement in Bengal are to be taken into account.

BENGALEE, 17th Dec. 1916.

"A widespread conspiracy."

688. The *Bengalee* writes:—There is one part of the Durbar speech of His Excellency Lord Carmichael which has created a sense of disappointment in the Bengali community. His Excellency observed that there was "a widespread conspiracy" in Bengal. Its population consists of nearly fifty millions and a widespread conspiracy would mean a conspiracy involving a substantial section of the population, but that the journal knows, is not the case. The loyal people in Bengal are to be counted by millions, of whom the revolutionary propaganda includes only an infinitesimal number. Millions of people live and carry on their daily avocations in blissful ignorance of this "widespread conspiracy." The unfortunate feature of a statement of this kind is that it affords a pretext to the enemies of Indian advancement to call for more repressive measures.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 16th Dec. 1916.

Interpellations on internments.

689. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—A number of questions regarding the operation of the Defence of India Act were asked at the last meeting of the local Legislative Council. The answers were of the usual type—vague and unsatisfactory, and in some cases attempts were made to turn the tables on the interpellators. All that Babu Akhil Chandra Datta wanted to know was whether or not a feeling existed to the effect that internments take place on insufficient materials, and the legitimate function of Mr. Kerr was to confine his answer to this point. He, however, went out of his way to say something more, and exposed the worthlessness of the question. In short, he said that many people no doubt believe that internments are carried out on insufficient grounds, but "there are also many other people whose impression is to the opposite effect." Is this reply fair? Its meaning is quite clear. It is that the people are

equally divided in this matter, but this is not a fact. If there are people who think that internments are based on sufficient materials they must be either C.I.D. men, or Rai Bahadurs and Khan Bahadurs who want to be in good odour with the authorities. Indeed, how can the materials on which people are interned be sufficient when those affected are not judicially tried, nor even allowed to cross-examine their accusers or to confront them and avail themselves of any legal help? Babu Akhil Chandra Datta also asked "if the Government is aware of a feeling throughout Bengal that in many cases the police first make an arrest under section 54 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and that failing to discover any evidence, they, as a last resort, take action under the Defence of India Act." Mr. Kerr replied: "If any such feeling exists it is not justified in fact." The journal is puzzled at this reply, for it is a matter of common knowledge that a man is first arrested under the Criminal Procedure Code and kept in *hajat* for 15 days, then released and immediately re-arrested under the Defence of India Act, kept in *hajat* for one month and at last interned. Scores of such cases have occurred. How can Mr. Kerr then say, in the face of so many cases, that "if such a feeling exists it is not justified in fact"? Another curious thing also happens frequently. People are charged with complicity in a dacoity or murder case, tried judicially and acquitted. They are immediately re-arrested and either interned under the Defence Act or detained in jail under Regulation III of 1818. This is a source of grievance to the people; for they feel it is against all principles of justice that a man should be deprived of his liberty when he has been acquitted after a judicial trial. Much of the evils of the internment operations might be minimised if the guardians of interned young men were allowed to take charge of their education. It is not clear why this is an exception and not the rule. It is said that action is being taken for the reformation of interned young men, but the public are quite ignorant as to the nature of this action. On the other hand, it is known as a positive fact that, when a leading Bengali gentleman recently made such a proposal to a high official, he was told that they (the officials) were too busy with the arrests of police suspects to think of their future. Everybody knows that some of the brilliant students of the Presidency College, who were going up for the M.A. Examination, have been interned, and their future career blasted. One of them, Harish Chandra Singh, the holder of a scholarship of Rs. 50 a month, has been interned in his native village. His English professors certified that he was incapable of associating with anarchists and revolutionaries. He belongs to a highly respectable family and his father holds an important post under a big zamindar of Calcutta. The latter begged the authorities to put his son under his charge in Calcutta, so that he might prosecute his studies in the Presidency College. His request was refused, though no definite charge has up to now been formulated against the young man. This shows that the alleged Government measures for the reformation of interned young men exist more in theory than in practice.

BENGALEE, 16th Dec. 1916.

Internments.

690. The *Bengalee* writes:—A number of questions were asked at the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council regarding internments. These questions are a fair index to public feeling and the sense of uneasiness which they have produced. What the public want is that the amplest opportunities should be given to suspected persons to explain away the suspicions against them if they can, and that the tribunal that disposes of these cases should have an Indian element in it. This can be easily done, and should be done as a matter of justice to the accused. The journal cannot imagine any inconvenience following from the adoption of this practice, and hopes that public attention having been called to it, the charges will be formulated in writing. Are the grounds of suspicion categorically mentioned in the written charge? No answer is apparently given to this question. It is said that he is "generally" informed about the charges. That is surely not enough. The days of "general warrants" and general charges are past and gone. The journal believes that higher ideas of freedom and of personal liberty prevail now. There should be a *categorical* statement of the charges *in writing*, and the suspect should be asked to explain them. What is he to explain, if he does not definitely know what charges there are against him? Internment may be a preventive measure, and is meant to be such, but it is also a means of punishment, for it

deprives the interned person of his liberty, the most valued of his earthly possessions. Surely he ought to be allowed to know what the allegations against him are for which he is punished and he should be allowed the opportunity of explaining them.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 19th Dec. 1916.

Internments.

691. Commenting on the questions asked at the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council regarding internments, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that it learns from the replies that the number of persons interned has risen to 500, while from the activities of the police at the present moment it may be inferred that the number will greatly increase. The Governor has also stated that the policy is not likely to be abandoned. The Government has declined to appoint an Advisory Board, saying that it is unnecessary, since all possible consideration is paid to each individual case by a high officer other than a police officer and by the Government as well. Unfortunately, the public cannot and do not view the question from the same standpoint. The Government admits that it is aware of a considerable volume of public opinion against internment, as also of the feeling of consternation that is abroad. It, however, consoles itself with the belief or rather supposition that there are others in the province who think otherwise. The officials no doubt are of one mind, but few among the general public can possibly welcome the practice, since nobody can be sure how it will affect his near and dear ones. The son of a District Magistrate was arrested and convicted. The relatives of a High Court Judge have also been interned. The fact is, the present procedure under the Defence of India Act can never be supported so long as the evidence against the police suspect is not sifted in a properly constituted court of law but he is judged privately and found guilty on *ex-parte* statements. If it were ruled that the suspect would be called upon to refute the evidence marshalled secretly and confidentially against him, even then the elements of objection would disappear to a great extent. But his fate depends solely on official belief. It is said that opportunities are given to suspects to explain their conduct, but the public know that this means very little.

INDIAN MIRROR, 17th Dec. 1916.

Fights with dacoits.

692. The *Indian Mirror* writes :—Whatever motive might have inspired the questions at the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council regarding the fights of villagers with dacoits, the information which the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr supplied on the subject deserves prominent notice, showing as it does the intense revulsion of feeling which has set in among the mass of the people against the perpetrators of what are known as political dacoities. The paper is sure it does not exaggerate when it says that the political agitator, who secretly incites the young to crime and lawlessness, is entirely discredited among the mass of the people, who have come to realize that these men cannot be friends of the country. If the journal is asked to explain what all this means, it would say that the mass of the people are instinctively opposed to all that is being done by the Nationalists. The Nationalist cult has given birth so far to nothing but disaffection, sedition and lawlessness. The fruits thereof are dacoities and assassinations. The fact is that false *swadeshi* and *swaraj* have turned the heads of unthinking, giddy youths. The masses, who are illiterate, are unable to see the relation between Nationalist agitation and political crime, but they realise that considerable harm is being done by the orators who talk politics. At any rate, they curse the men who loot and violate their homes, and in cursing them, they curse the movement that has produced them. It may be taken that the time is coming when the Nationalist agitator will be refused all hearing by the people.

(*h*)—*General.*

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 18th Dec. 1916.

The Lucknow Congress.

693. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—Whatever faults Sir James Meston may have, he is certainly not lacking in intelligence, experience and shrewdness. How could he then send such an indiscreet letter to the President and the Secretary of the Lucknow Congress Committee? This cannot but provoke the resentment of the leaders of the Congress. He holds

out the threat that the executive would, without fail, come down upon those speakers at the Congress meetings who infringe the criminal law. Now, what justification has His Honour for assuming that the Congress *pandal* would be converted into an arena for preaching sedition, and that the Congress authorities needed such a threatening letter from him to put them on their guard? Such a warning is a gratuitious insult to their loyalty, intelligence and good sense. There is another aspect of the question which is more serious. The Criminal Procedure Code empowers the executive to stop a public meeting. The officers deputed to watch the proceedings of the Congress may scent sedition in some innocent utterances of the speakers, raise the cry of "the infringement of the criminal law," and disperse the assembly at the point of the bayonet. Something like what happened at Barisal when the Bengal Provincial Conference was held there in 1906 may easily occur at Lucknow.

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Ronaldshay.

BENGALEE, 19th Dec. 1916.

694. Commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons regarding Lord Ronaldshay's appointment to the Governorship of Bengal, the *Bengalee* writes :—Not a word is said by the Secretary of State about the expression of public opinion and public feeling in Bengal and throughout India about the appointment. It is a grave omission and one to be deplored. The days are past and gone when public opinion in this country could rest satisfied with the *ipse dixit* of even a Secretary of State. Mr. Chamberlain's reply, the journal fears, will add to the uneasiness of the situation in Bengal. Having committed one blunder, he aggravates it by committing another.

Ibid.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA 19th Dec. 1916.

695. Commenting on the above, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—Was Mr. Chamberlain told that the people of Bengal objected to the appointment because in his books and speeches Lord Ronaldshay had openly charged the orientals with untruthfulness and applied opprobrious terms to the Bengalis? It is the duty of the latter to show respect to their Governor, who comes as a representative of the King-Emperor, but how would it be possible for them to welcome with a full and sincere heart one who has nothing but contempt for them? A more unnatural arrangement cannot be conceived. The Committee of the British India Association have decided to present an address to the Governor-designate. That is their routine privilege, but they will have rather to play the part of a hypocrite when they welcome their new ruler. They know full well that they will have to greet one who despises them as an inferior species of humanity. The Committee of the British Indian Association are no doubt a very estimable set of people numbering a dozen or two, but they not infrequently voice their own opinions rather than those of the country on public questions. It has yet to be seen whether the leaders of the educated middle classes will submit to the wrong of being burdened with an avowedly unsympathetic ruler or make a dignified protest. Even Lord Curzon, when Viceroy, was not spared the denunciation of the whole of India when he, like Lord Ronaldshay, practically called the Asiatics a race of liars. The arguments which Mr. Chamberlain advanced in support of the appointment are indeed superb! Because Lord Ronaldshay has travelled much in the Far East, because as a member of the Indian Public Services Commission and as a member of the House of Commons he was always against the interests of the Indians, and because he has nothing but a low opinion of the Bengalis, therefore he "possessed quite exceptional qualifications" for the Governorship of Bengal! It is quite possible, as Mr. Chamberlain says, that the appointment has "gratified the Imperial Government," but it has produced quite a different feeling among the people whose destinies are about to be placed in his hands.

King Theebaw.

696. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—After 31 years of the dull, humdrum monotony of a State prisoner's sad life, deprived of his ancestral throne, the miseries of ex-King Theebaw of Burmah have come to an end. He was perhaps an incapable ruler, and a tool in the hands of a set of unscrupulous and ignorant advisers, but he might perhaps have still been sitting on his throne under better auspices, if his court had not quarrelled with the British Burma Trading

Corporation. That was the signal for his downfall. His palace at Mandalay still stands. The journal recalls the horrors of the last Burmese war of 1884, and of the period of dacoity and unrest that followed as the result of the annexation of Burma.

F. P. McKINTY,

Special Assistant.

13, ELYSIUM ROW,

CALCUTTA,

The 23rd December 1916.

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